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THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,044—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
29th May	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9421
4th June,	INDIA	7911		
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7813
18th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898		
25th ,,	DELHANA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6610		
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10662
16th ,,	ARABIA	7902		
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7388		
6th August	SALSETTE	6003	MOLDAVIA	9800
13th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6003	MONGOLIA	9505
27th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
MASSILIA ...	7091	J. Thomson	8th June 1910
OLYMPIA ...	5124	A. Tait	22nd ,,
CHICASSIA...	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	29th July ,,
SOINDIA	8106	Wm. Kelso	29th ,,
CASTALIA...	6389	J. Hamilton	11th August ,,
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	24th ,, ,,
MASSILIA ...	7091	J. Thomson	16th Sept. ,,
OLYMPIA ...	5124	A. Tait	30th ,, ,,
CHICASSIA...	6716	C. F. Osborne	15th Oct. ,,
SOINDIA ...	8106	Wm. Kelso	25th ,, ,,
CASTALIA...	6389	J. Hamilton	13th Nov. ,,
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	26th ,, ,,

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	418
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 445.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

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(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
b MARKGRAF ...	3,680	Timm	28th May.
a KANZLER	3,000	Ulrich	7th June.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
b Will call at Seychelles.

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Agents

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	3,571	Fri.	27th May	6 a.m. ..... Direct ?
DUMRA	3,600	Mon.	30th May	11 a.m. ..... P.D. & C.M.*
KOLA	1,500	Thur.	2nd June	9 a.m. ..... O Mandvi.

† October on arrival of English mail steamer.
*Pocklington, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,500 tons, on Thursday, 2nd June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,512 tons, on Monday, 30th May calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Sunday Gibba, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 1,801 tons, sailing on or about the 27th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
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Agents, Bombay.
25th May, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July ,,
DUMBEA	6,335	Rebufat	4th Augt ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. ,,
POLYNESIEN	6,383	X	29th Sept. ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen ...	17th June 1910.
POLYNESIEN ...	6363	...	15th July 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

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Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th June 1910
Don BALDUINO	4,580	G. Bocchi	15th July 1910
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	16th Aug. 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

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INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Moresco	17th June 1910.
ISONIA	6,000	G. Beleito	17th July 1910.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Moresco	17th Aug. 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to.....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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Subject to alterations.

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Bombay.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

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Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
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Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

"DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 235,000

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

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The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

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JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

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BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
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SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY

BRANCHES :
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

CORAL

PRECIOUS & SELECTED CORAL

MOST FASHIONABLE AT PRESENT.

WE have obtained from an entirely new source of supply and have on show a stock of the Finest Coral which differ in a very large degree from the usual texture. The peculiar fine and waxen smoothness, the excellent polished surface which imparts brightness and lustre coupled with the most beautiful and delicate shade of pink—just the least tint of rose, have secured for this quality of PRECIOUS SELECTED CORAL, prominent attention by critical judges in the art of Fashion in Jewellery.

There are different qualities of Coral. There is the DEAD or ROTTEN CORAL which is used for making small dishes and bowls; the BLACK CORAL which is chiefly used in the manufacture of ornaments of mourning; the third is the ORDINARY RED CORAL which supplies materials for Handles of Sticks, Umbrellas, &c. Pieces of fine quality of Red Coral are sometimes beautifully carved which considerably enhances their value; and lastly there is the SELECTED PRECIOUS CORAL which is a material as important for decorative and ornamental purposes as precious stones and pearls. Its value is determined according to the caprice of fashion in the same way as, Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires and Pearls, &c. In Europe at the present time the Coral most admired is that of the fresh rose colour which are pieces of exceptional beauty. At a recent Fisheries Exhibition a Coral Necklace of fine flesh tint was exhibited, and was valued at £6,000 or Rupees 90,000 (Nearly a lakh of rupees). The Queen of Italy possesses a carved Coral handle for a sunshade which is worth nearly Rs. 10,000.

SELECTED PRECIOUS CORAL is worn generally in the form of Necklaces, Bracelets, Rosaries, Charms, &c. Carved Coral, in beautiful Cameos and carvings, representing trees, insects, figures and artistic subjects are usually set in Brooches, Pins, Bracelets and Necklaces.

Coral offerings in some countries are made to the dead with the belief that it has the power of preventing the occupation of the body by evil spirits. Apart from credulity associated with Corals in the direction of religion, there are many who hold to the belief that the wearing of Coral exercises a wonderful influence on the health of the wearer, believing it to be a certain index to health. When coral remains bright during continuous use, perfect health is indicated, but should it lose colour and brightness, it is a sign of disease and loss of health. The Romans used to Coral-bead the necks of infants to "preserve and fasten their teeth" and save them from "the falling sickness"; even in the present day, parents hang Corals round the neck of children as a preservative against fits. Sea-faring men look upon Coral as a charm against lightning, whirlwinds, shipwreck and fire, &c.

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El Aliento, Par Excellence,	per 50	7	8	La Costa Brazileros	per 50	6	0
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La Silvira, Especials	,, 50	5	12	Alicante, Ceylon's Favorite	,, 50	3	8
La Crema, Matinees	,, 50	5	4	Spotted Dogs, Merriman's	,, 100	8	0
La Simpatica, Flor Fina	,, 100	8	0	,, ,, Neuberg & Co's	,, 50	4	0
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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

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scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

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THE Bombay Gazette

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1909.

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And to H. E. LORD MINTO, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
And H. E. Sir GEORGE CLARKE, Governor of Bombay.

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TEAS,
COFFEE,
COCOA,
WINES,
SPIRITS,
PROVISIONS.

"ASK FOR LIPTON'S."

QUALITY GUARANTEED.

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(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12

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SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

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Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House Commissioner Milner 1903, S. Africa.

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FROM LONDON.

PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
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ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

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Snowflake 150° in cases
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

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CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

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Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
H. F. Allbless Leper Home, Trombay.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

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They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg	6 8 2	„ „
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2	„ „
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4 12 2	„ „
Monkey, 125 deg	4 8 2	„ „
Elephant, 125 deg	4 3 0	per two tins.
„ 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
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Coupled with indifferent treatment?
IF SO, TRY
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FANCY PRICES,
And will give you prompt attention

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NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.
IT IS WORTH KNOWING FOR TRAVELLERS.

HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.
THILUM.—A certain cure for Rheumatism Gout, Neuralgia, etc.
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OMUM CARPOOR—Cures all stomach troubles, indigestion, diarrhœa, flatulence, spasms, etc.

No household and travellers should be without these.
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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

GALA RE-OPENING
On SATURDAY, 28th May, 1910
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE
WITH RE-ARRANGED
AL FRESCO GROUNDS.
NEW REFRESHMENT CATERERS, &c.
ALL THE BEST POINTS OF THE
EXCELSIOR
Maintained; all the advantages of the Novelty Theatre enhanced.

GRAND
RE-OPENING
PROGRAMME

OF		
STARTLING TRAGEDY AND	SPARKLING COMEDY FROLICKSOME BURLESQUE	Together with LUCIO, the master magician and Ventroloquist.

TIMES.—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 P.M.
PRICES: Boxes, Rs. 10—Rs. 2, 1, 8 as. and 4 as.
Watch this Column for Future Announcements.

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PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
BRASS - - - -
AND - - - - -
IRON CASTINGS -
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED AT LOWEST RATES.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 50 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever: the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. Such as

SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1908

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

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MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 BALES COTTON.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th May, 1910, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot, near the Tramway Company's Stables:—
40 bales F. P. cotton slightly damaged by fire and water, invoice No. 14 of 16-4-10 Kekai to Colaba.

AUCTION SALE of Bags of Dhaua, Linseed and Jeeraseed.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 30th May, 1910, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge.

58 bags dhaua, 6 bags linseed and 4 bags jeeraseed, Kehoreputen and Bandi to Carnac Bridge, R. R. Nos. 158, 159 and 61 of 4th and 1st March respectively.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on MONDAY, the 30th May, 1910, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.),

Building Street Nos. 5: 10?, Cases Nos. 507,84 Nowroji Hill, 1st Nowroji Hill Road.
Building Street Nos. 33?, 34B, 34C, 34D; 25: 2, 3 Case Nos. 2: 47: 362 Chinch Bunder Road and Cross Road.
Building Street No. 17 Case No. 25 Bhatwadi. (Girgaum).
Building Street No. 100-104 Case No. 205 Khoja Street,

AUCTION SALE of old and unservicable Materials and Stores, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, 1910, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unservicable materials and stores consisting of stoves for casks, K. oil tins, lamps of sorts, brackets, drums, paint cans, varnish tins, G. I. buckets, mortar pans, commode pans, G.I. Pipes, &c., platform weighing machines, sluice valves, coir matting, mattresses, hoof iron, trolly wheels, furniture, wooden barrels, glass, Manilla rope and leather cuttings, cooking stove, cloth cuttings, canvas and leather pipes, I. R. piston, packing rings and rubber pipes, I. R. and canvas vacuum pipes, zinc lining, clocks, bells, leather belts, flags, copper utensils, iron chain, brass couplings, Jack screws, hammers, augers, locks, enamelware, type writers, C. I. weights, ratchest braces, band saws, grindstone, water meter, earthenware, card board, woollen and cotton suits and sundry, other stores, &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the materials removed away within one month from the day of the sale, failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 2nd June, 1910, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon.

A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, etc., consisting of old canvas, sails, canvas cutting, old flags, old ropes, brass, copper, lead and wooden fittings, broken glass, and crockery ware, boats, Europe rope, brass fittings, knives, carpets, old troops, mess utensils leather belting, rubber cuttings, ironware, and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever customs, duty, etc., that may be and clear the goods within ten days from the date of auction.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th May, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT IN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Auction Sale of the cars known as Nagurta Ruskin Wadi at Dadar, abutting on the Parbhadevi Road, with hereditaments and Premises and cocoanut and other trees.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 612 of 1907.

Kashibai alias Laxmibai .....Plaintiff
vs.
Budhibai and others .....Defendant
and
Suit No. 656 of 1907.
Budhibai and others .....Plaintiffs
vs.
Kashibai and others .....Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th day of May, 1910, on the premises, put up for sale by Public Auction, all the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiffs and defendants in both the aforesaid suits in the premises more particularly described in the schedule hereunderwritten by the order and under the instructions of A. M. Kajiji, Esq., under the directions contained in the Consent Decree in the above two suits bearing date the 16th day of November, 1909.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground containing by admeasurement 10,185 square yards or thereabouts together with the several cocoanut trees and other various kinds of trees and shrubs standing thereon commonly called "Nagurta Ruskin Wadi," and situate at Portuguese Church Road, in Lower Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 480, 482, 482, New No. 4296, Old Survey No. 333 and 334 and New Survey No. 1/1609 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward Nos. 4510, 4514 and 4514, Street Nos. 870, 871, 872, 873 and 874, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the public passage, on or towards the West by the public passage, on or towards the North by the cart of Antone Fernandes D'Souza and on or towards the South partly by the Portuguese Church Road, and partly by the cart of Bhai Bhasker.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Manchershaw and Narmadashanker, Attorneys, for Mr. A. M. Kajiji, at their office, No. 18, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

The Sale will commence at 4 p. m. (S.T.), precisely.

UNRESERVED SALE.

Unique opportunity to lovers of wild and fancy Animals.

Sale TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th day of May, 1910, at 4 p. m. (S. T.) in the afternoon, at 144 Hill Road, Major's bungalow, Bandra (near Bombay.)

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, as above, to the highest bidder without reserve the surplus stock of Mr. John A. Witek, leaving Bombay, the representative of a well-known firm dealing in wild animals and live game comprising one African lioness, a pair of Siberian bears, a group of three Scotch white noble deer, a group of 4 Fallow deer, white swans, white turkeys, dwarf ducks, one thorough-bred German boar-hound, a Danish boar hound, an Irish setter, a pair of fox terriers, and two Airdale terriers.

The sale affords a good opportunity to game dealers and private buyers, as there are some rare animals, birds and fowls, which are rarely offered for public sale.

May be viewed and catalogues obtained from the Auctioneers or at the sale premises three days before the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th May, 1910.

Make your own Cigarette
It is twice as good
A.G. CIGARETTE PAPER
BEST and PUREST
LARGEST SALE IN GT BRITAIN

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Furnished Bungalow at Mahableshwar known as Hazeldene and situated near the "Race View" Hotel.

Under instructions from the owner Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th day of May, 1910, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

The bungalow known as "Hazeldene" situated in a Central locality, commands a good view and has a compound of 1 acre of freehold or Inami land. The house is pucca built and has a corrugated iron roof and is furnished. The accommodation is one drawingroom and one diningroom, two bed-rooms, two bath-rooms, front and back verandahs, one cookroom and two servants' quarters. It is bounded on the East and West by a road, on the North by the bungalow known as "Guest House" and on the South by that known as "Murphy Cottage."

For plan of the bungalow, list of the furnitures and the conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned at their office in Fort, Bombay.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Coover House, Middle Colaba, opposite Tram Terminus, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture consisting of dining table and chairs, mirror sideboard, drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs, taj cabinet, marble top side and round tables and teapoys, bedstead, single and double almirahs, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, pictures, table ornaments, wind proof lamps, etc., the property of N. Carter, Esq., and others.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as tables, chairs, sofas, easy chairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, cupboard, chest of drawers, almyrahs, iron safes, bedsteads.

The property of the Honourble Mr. Justice Russell—
1 lot of reading and other books in small lots.
By order of Mr. Dhondu Rugoonath, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mrs. M. Feiterle Nopper—
2 silver repeater watches.
3 lady's gold watches.
By order of the concerned—
Fancy goods such as bronze figured time pieces, centre-pieces, framed pictures, vases, carpets, rugs, &c.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred brougham.
1 rubber-tyred shigram,
1 rubber-tyred victoria.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 CASES OF POONA MADE BISCUITS BY NAZARETH.

Under instructions from Mr. L. C. D. Nazareth of Poona, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th day of May, 1910, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on account and at the risk and cost of the defaulters, Messrs. Cawasjee Nowrojee Merchant and Eduljee Adarjee Mehta, the undersigned:—

20 cases of Poona made Biscuits by Nazareth in 1, 2, 7 and 14 lbs. tins and loose, consisting of assorted varieties.

Sample biscuits of the above cases can be seen at the Rooms of the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the widow and Executrix, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the "Andsen Retreat," next to Mazagon Castle, Mount Road, Mazagon, the household furniture and glassware, crockeryware, platedware, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th May, 1910.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 English built rubber-tyred single-seated miniature brougham, by Berlington Carriage Works, thoroughly done up, in good order.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Gulworth Cottage," Walkeshwar Road, opposite Merarji Bhugwandas, Hindu Sanatorium, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved latest designed household furniture, by Breslauer, Roberts and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large mirror sideboards and dumbwaiters, newly design drawingroom suites, Lewis and Chippendale pattern cabinets, corner cabinets, marble-top round table, one sweet-toned cottage piano and pianola with 30 rollers, plain and mirror single and double doors almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, rich pictures, and oil paintings, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmars table, hanging and wall lamps, rich carpets, baba tricycle, copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of Miss M. Lalande and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Government Dockyard the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboards, and dumbwaiters, drawingroom suite, drawingroom cabinets, glassdoor almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, one handsome sweet-toned nearly new cottage piano in very good order, chest of drawers, writing table, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of Mr. T. J. Edmonds, Manager, Phillips & Co. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view two days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th May, 1910.

The N & C Mackintosh RAINCOAT

FOR WET OR SHINE MARKS THE WELL DRESSED

POROUS HEALTHY AND RAINPROOFED THROUGHOUT

LIGHT IN WEIGHT SMART IN APPEARANCE MODERATE IN PRICE

ALSO THE N. & C. PORONELLA WATERPROOF A RELIABLE RUBBER COAT IN VARIOUS QUALITIES

TO BE HAD FROM LEADING STORES AND OUTFITTERS. WHOLESALE ONLY FROM
NICHOLSON'S RAINCOAT CO. LIMITED.
BEAUMONT WORKS, ST. ALBANS.
And at 12 MOOR LANE, LONDON, E.C., and JORDAN ST., KNOTT MILL, MANCHESTER.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
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Agent.

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CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ... ...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ... ...Gold $3,605,119·45

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
Hankow.	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Haien	Liaoyang		Ryojun Port
Changchung	Lyons		Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien	Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki		San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang		Shanghai
Hongkong	New York		Tsehling
Kobe	Osaka		Tientsin
London			Tokyo

LONDON BANKER:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort. Bombay

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownaggur.)
KHERSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Hesrjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Karaundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM HAROONCOOGA. C. I. E.
E. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

A YOUNG PARSEE GENTLEMAN with sound European Scientific and practical training in Dyeing desires responsible position in a Weaving Mill or Dye-Works.

For further information as to testimonials, &c. please write to:—

V. care of Messrs. H. S. KING & Co.,
65, Corn Hill, London, E. C.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE

2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli Sumatra)	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore	Saigon
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Semaban (F. M. States.)
Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Chinkiang
Penang	Manilla	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Ipoh (Perak).	Honkong	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world: buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under R

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, May 25.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ... 82 7-16 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs 25·23 —0 1-2
Rentes 3 per cent. ... ... 96 3-4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20·51 —0·1·2
Bar Silver Spot... ... ... 24 11/16—1/16
Do. 2 months hence... ... 24 3-4—1-16
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet but steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ... 62 3-16—1-16
Exchange on India 30 days' sight 1-3-12 1-2—0-0-1-2
(Bank buying rate).
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 17-3-10
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about ... ... £325,000.
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ... ...96 1-2 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 3 1-2—1/4
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 3 3/8 —1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 4 1/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77·9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 3 5-8—1-8
Do. of day market loans ... 3 7-8 unchgd

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day f.r Rs 40,00,000.

Rs. 10,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 6,40,000 " to Bombay
" 2,10,000 " to Madras

Total Rs. 18,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 29-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 5 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 29/32d. (Min. Rate) Received 5 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta 15·92 and Bombay, 15·91.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 3,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 9,20,000 " to Bombay.
" 9,20,000 " to Madras.

Total Rs. 21,40,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) received 5 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) received 5 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 15·95.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale, Rs. 51,80,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 40,00,000.

MANCHESTER, May 25.

COTTON.

	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O
Cotton Delivery	7·72	7·69	7·64	7·41	6·96
Mid Uplands	—6	—6	—6	—4	—4
G. O. C.					
	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	
Liverpool	6·75	6·66	6·61	6·63	
	—4	—4	—3	—3	

Grey Shirtings, 41/42 in. 38 yds 16 by 15 at 8·4
Do. 44 in. 38/38 1-2 yds 9 lbs at 8·9
White Shirtings 40/41 in. 40 yds 18 square at 9·2
Do. Nainsooks 46 in. 19 yds 26 by 21 at 6·6

NEW YORK, May 25.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 7,000
Do. Last year 24,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... .
Do. Exports to Continent ... .

Futures at New York ..... Declined owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on bull support and short covering.
July 15·05 +10
Do at New York ..... Oct. 12·84+ 6

Spot Cotton at New York ... 15·30—5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8 1/4 unchgd
Demand Bills ... ... 4·87 1/2 —1-4
Silver Commercial Bars ... 53 5-8—1/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 15 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ... ... Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ... July 15·05+13
Do. at New Orleans ... Oct 12·79+8

LONDON, May 25.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 56 3/4
" " months, June-July.
" " Ports, Dunkirk.
" " Buyers, sellers, &c., Sellers.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales 33
Months—March.
Buyers, etc.—Value.
Tone—Easier.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs O.I.F. 32
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. 33 3-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship 42 1/4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 40 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 36 3/4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done and Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 60 3-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Easier.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 8-1d Value.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW AUCTION.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 38
Do Mutton Tallow ... 38
General tone of Tallow Auction ... Quiet.

ARRIVALS.

"Bellusia", "Ociania".

BOMBAY, May 26.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London declined by 1-16 both for ready and forward and New York also declined by 1-8.

Locally silver opened at Rs. 72-5-0. London market having declined our market remained steady and demand being moderate prices advanced by an anna and forwards at the close were quoted Rs. 72-6-0. Demand for ready was moderate and about 60 to 70 packages changed hands.

Local gold market remained quiet but steady with very little local and up-country demand and prices remained unchanged. Sovereigns were in demand as usual and prices were well maintained.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 Fakirsett	22	8	0
97 Chintu	23	7	0
National Bank	24	1	0
Chartered Bank	24	0	9
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	0
English	24	0	3
Native Bullion	24	0	3
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	3

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
117 1/2 Penny	72	6	0
117 Penny	72	5	0
Local per tola	0	11	0

FUTURES.

First Settlement	72	6	0
Second do	72	12	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Dull. London prices declined by 3d. There being more sellers, prices were easier by an anna.

Rapeseed :—Dull. London prices declined by 6d. There being no demand prices declined by two annas.

Wheat :—Quieter. London market declined by 6d. Gingellyseed, Poppyseed, Mowrasseed, Castorseed, and Cottonseed :—Steady. Demand was moderate and prices remained unchanged.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	Rs. 10 2 0
Linseed, Small ...	" 10 0 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs. 5 14
Yellow do. ...	" 6 10
Do. Gujarat ...	" 6 12
Poppyseed ...	" 9 10
Castorseed ...	" 35 8 to 36 8
Mowrasseed... ...	" 7 0
Maize	" 18 to 19
Groundnuts ...	" 45 to 46
Mustardseed ...	" 85 to 95
Gingellyseed ...	" 43 to 54
Khandesh Howri ...	" 51 to 52
Gulburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5	" 46 to 50
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	" 44 to 46
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	" 44 to 45
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	" 45 to 47
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hingaughat	" 50 to 54
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	" 43 to 44
Do. Ahmedabad...	
WHEAT—	
Pissi	" 33 to 34
Hard Red... ...	" 31 to 32
Cottonseed	" 23 to 24

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 25th May :—

Wheat	...	3,714 cwts
Linseed	...	10,900 "
Rapeseed	...	3,388 "
Gingellyseed	...	456 "
Poppyseed... ...	...	3,201 "
Groundnuts... ...	...	1,107 "
Castorseed	...	4,777 "
Rice	...	2,774 "
Myrabollams. ...	...	6,993 "
Cottonseed	...	17,807 "
Mowrasseed... ...	...	26 "
Gram	...	7,457 "
Joowar	...	662 "
Maize	...	..... "

LOCAL YARN.

We learn of the following sales :—

300 No. 10s ...Crown ...at 6-11
200 " 12s ...Bombay Cotton ...at 7
100 " 12s ...Cooria ...at 7-2

SPINNINGS.

Petit's opened at Rs. 2,817½ and advanced at the close to Rs. 2,822½. July quotation is Rs. 10 more than June.

	Rs.
Currimbhoy	967 1/2
Colaba Land	1,110
Davids	383 3-4
Standard	1,080
Kohinoor	690

BANKS.

Bombay	1,470
India	65
Indian Specie	53 1-2
Eastern	72 1-2

PRESSES.

Port Canning	790
Badnera...	150
Bruel	140
Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Pref.	161
Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord.	94

COTTON.

Liverpool market was 3 to 6 points down and New York declined by 5. Our market at Colaba was dull and a nominal business was done both by the mills and exporters, and prices for ready remained unchanged. Liverpool opener received in the evening showed 3 to 4 points up, market for future remained steady and prices fluctuated by Re. 1 to Rs. 2. Good Broach opened at Rs. 296 and closed at Rs. 295 1-2.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
200	R D Master & Co...	Broach	342
300	do	do	331
400	Tata and Co	do	330-332
100	do	Comptah	321
400	do	Sawgin	326-329
100	H Gooculdas & Co	Warora	258
200	do	Wardha	294
200	Bussank	Navsari	356
200	do	Broach	331
200	Petit Mills	Ujjain	295
100	Jubilee Mills	Ujjain	299
200	W Wolf and Sons	Bengal	265
200	E Spinner	Bengal	275
200	Gaddum and Co	Wardha	296
200	R D Master	Navsari	357

Bengal Hand Gin, Fine	...	259
" Good	...	257
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	283
" Good	...	272
Sind Punjab Fine	...	286
" Good	...	271
Khandesh Fine	...	290
" Good	...	280
Amraoti Fine	...	305
" Good	...	297
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	305
" Good	...	297
Dhamangaon Foolgaon Fine	...	306
" Good	...	298
Yeotmal Fine	...	310
" Good	...	302
Nagpore Fine	...	313
" Good	...	305
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	318
" Good	...	310
Methia Fine	...	290
" Good	...	280
Broach Gin Fine	...	333
" Good	...	327
Sawginned Fine	...	330 May
Coompta Ginned	...	322 "
Westerns "	...	309 "

FUTURES.

Broach Good	295 1-2	Mar.
Bengal F G	223	Jan.

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 25th May :—

	Bales.	
Khandeish	.....	
Central India...	301	"
Barsi and Nagur	263	"
Berar	1,124	"
Central Provinces	464	"
Comras...	2,152	"
Dholera	542	"
Broach...	1,032	"
Coompta and Dharwar ...	2,315	"
Westerns	493	"
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	187	"
Rajputana	.....	"
Sind	1	"
Persian	14	"
Other sorts	.....	"
Total ...	6,726	Bales.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	21,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

May—June	7·77 + 4
June—July	7·73 + 4
July—Aug.	7·68 + 4
Aug.—Sept.	7·45 + 4
Sept.—Oct.	7·80 + 4
Oct.—Nov.	6·73 + 3
Nov.—Dec.	6·69 + 3
Dec.—Jan.	6·67 + 3
Jan.—Feb.	6·65 + 3

METALS.

We quote :—

Copper Brasiers 4 x 4		lbs. 21	
		28	
		35	
		42	
		56	Rs. 54 14
		63	
		70	
		77	
		84	
Yellow Metal Sheets		21	
		28	
		35	
		42	Rs. 45 0
		49	
		56	
Tin Ingots.		...	" 40 10
Spelter	S M	...	
	M M	...	" 18 6
	J	...	
	G	...	
Georgahutte		...	" 22 4
Copper Ingots	K S	...	" 48 4
Copper Sheetings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14			" 61 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings		lbs. 14, 16 10, 12	" 47 0

OPIUM.

Opium market yesterday was firm.

RATES.

Patna 6th sale Calcutta ... Rs. 2,995
Prices for Patna Opium and rate of exchange in China.

	Dlrs.
Patna Old	2,600
Exchange for Hongkong ...	132 1/2
Exchange for Shanghai ...	178

RICE.

Small Mill New Crop ... Rs. 7-10-0 to 7-14-0
Big Mill New Crop ... Rs. 7-3-0 to 7-6-0

AT RANGOON.

May, Big Mill ... ... 280 to 300.
June Mill ... ... 282 to 305.
July Mill ... ... 292 to 319.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Wednesday, May 25.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
3 Bundles ...	...	3,797	125

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Govt. of India Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
3 Bundles ...	...	7,600	...
2 Parcels ...	53	...	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
S A. M. Meer	Dumra	Busreh
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp... ...	Egypt	London

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 24th May, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	33	39,775
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	32	37,964

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 26.

FOR LONDON.

Ethelwolf s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co; 225 bales hemp, B Reeve and Co; 4,200 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfuss and Co; 2,000 cwts bonesmeal, Croft Mody and Co; 1,008 cwts myrabollams, E Oomeresy; 1,950 cwts myrabollams A Khimji; 3,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

India s—60 cwts deer horns, H. A. Oomer, 65 cwts horns, J M Rahimtoola; 65 cwts horns, G Subedina; 92 cwts mother of pearls shell, E Suttanally; 2 pots rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy; 100 bales sawri cotton, R Harichand.

Amatonga s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhawji and Co; 16,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HARVE.

Djibouta s—357 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 11,000 cwts linseed, N Bajaram and Co; 2,002 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 8,208 cwts mustardseed, A Blaschek and Co; 300 cwts myrabollams John Facheri; 500 cwts horns, J M Rahimtoola; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,100 cwts myrabollams A Khimji; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, and 29,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 402 cwts mustardseed, J Fasheri; 200 cwts turmeric bulbs, M Jafferbhoy; 1,965 cwts gum, Nurbheram; 100 cwts gum, S. Cooverji and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Schoenfels s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Djibouti s—5,500 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Northam s—4,000 cwts castorseed, 3,000 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Koerber s—425 cwts oilbanum, P Jethabhey.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Coronation s—3,273 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

Istraz s—381 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Dunolly s—2,000 cwts crushed bones, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Trowbridge s—77 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 37 cases precious stones, J M Salemahomed; 110 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.

Bathera s—58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Colaba s—24,083 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Calliope s—200 bales cotton-fly, C Peraj and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schoenfels s—2,300 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 cwts oilbanum, R Damji and Co; 2,000 cwts weedseed, and 1,005 cwts turmeric and 201 cwts mustardseed Baner and Krause; 2,784 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 820 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cottonfly, H E Bode and Sons; 501 cwts myrabollams and 43 bales hemp, T Canji; 5 bales cottonfly and waste Peraj and Co.

Calliope s—200 cwts oilbanum, 427 cwts gum, T Jethabhoy.

FOR LEGHORN.

Kingsway s—8,000 cwts linseed and 3,000 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Countess Warwick s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 255 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 300 bales cotton, M Bhamji and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed 16,400 cwts linseed, and 42,198 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

Kingsway s—220 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons 150 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,035 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 2,002 cwts rapeseed, A Blaschek and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bale cotton, the Bombay Co; 200 cwts oilbanum, A H Mowji and Co; 100 cwts oilbanum P Jethabhoy.

Austria s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—304 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, the Bombay Co; 300 bales cotton, S Framji and Co; 10200 cwts linseed M Vulubdas.

FOR HULL.

Cowdor Castle s—4,000 cwts cottonseed M Vulubhdas; 59 bales hemp, Turner Morrison and Co; 1,530 cwts myraboliams, E Oomeresy.

Hidalgo s—549 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 8,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—7,500 cwts cottonseed, Wolf & Sons.

Ceylon Maru s—300 bales twist, the M B Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 100 bales twist M M Essabhoy; 50 bales twist C Bhowandas; 33 cwts shark fins, C G Dhalabhoy and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ceylon Maru s—600 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 100 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 300 bales twist, C Bhowanidas.

Delta s—100 tons old iron C Boggiano and Co; 175 bales twist, C Bemonji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—700 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co

Delta s—700 bales cotton, H Gooculdas and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delta s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Ceylon Maru s—100 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons.

FOR OSAKA.

Ceylon Maru s—221 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 27th May.

437—Extract from Government Resolution General Department No. 2142, dated Bombay Castle, 9th May 1910, is published for information :—

Bombay Vol Rifles—Kenneth McIntyre Kemp, to be Second Lieutenant to complete the establishment, Dated 15th April 1910.

438—Promotions—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "F" Coy with effect from this date :—

No 6204 Vol A B Osborne to be Sergeant
No 5186 Vol Steinhoff to be Lce Sergeant
No 5856 Vol H Easdon to be Corporal
No 5435 Bugler E Garthwaite to be Corporal
No 5513 Vol N Hallams to be Lace Corporal

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BELGAUM.

DEATH.

THORPE—May 20, at Belgaum, from an accident Jane Winifred Thorpe, Lady Superintendent, Civil Hospital, Belgaum.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TOLLER—May 8, at Blairlomond Estate, Udapusekawa Ethel, wife of C H Montel Toller, a son.

DEATHS.

ASPA—May 4, at Moradabad, suddenly from heart disease, Henry Cecil Aspa, Assistant Station-master, aged 37 years.

MacLEOD—May 22, at Kot Chandpur, Jessore, Francis Bertram MacLeod, aged 46 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 13th instant, which left Aden at 8 p. m. on Sunday is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m.

Novelty Theatre : The Merrymakers and Novelty Cinematograph, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m.

Maxim: "Business without system is like a ship without a rudder."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," leaves Bombay harbour at 2 p. m. on Saturday next.

KUMARS IN BOMBAY.—Prince Madhubha Shahib and Prince Manubha Shahib of Cutch returned from Mahabaleshwar and for a few days have put up at Mr. Fazulbhai Jumabhai's Bungalow on Warden Road. They were expected to leave this from Grant Road at about 8 a.m., this morning.

BORAH MERCHANT DUPED.—Abdul Hussain Jafferji, a gold and silver merchant, has reported to the police that a man came to his shop on Wednesday evening and desired to purchase some gold. The complainant handed over a gold bar of the value of Rs. 647 to his servant and instructed him to go with the man to get the amount and deliver the bar to him. At 6 p.m. the man returned without the bar and informed him that the man had given him a slip at a Hindu temple at the 3rd Bhoiwada.

DEPARTURE OF A PASTOR.—The Rev. Father M Baptista was given an hearty send-off on Tuesday the 23rd instant, by the parishioners of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Cuivem, Goral, Salsette, on his departure to resume temporarily his duties at the Church of Nossa Senhora da Salvacao, Dadar, during the absence on leave of the Vicar.

All the congregation, men, women and children, Sodality, Confraternities with their insignias formed into a procession and conducted their late beloved pastor to the confines of their parish and held a demonstration in his honour.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major G. F. Gardiner and Officers of the 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regt., the Band of the Battalion will play the following programme of music under the direction of Bandmaster A. F. Hawkes, commencing at 6 o'clock, this evening :—

March	I can Picture Polly...Bidgood
Overture ...	Buy Bias ... Mendelssohn
Egyptian Serenade.	Amina ... Linke
Selection ...	The Dollar Princess...Fall
Cornet Solo ...	Good Bye...Tosti
Valse ...	The Druid's Prayer...Davson
Song ...	By the Fountain...Adams

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p m. this evening :—

March ...	Namur ... T Lane
Overture ...	Le Flutiste ... Kling
Serenade ...	Andaluse ... Eilenberg
Grand Selection ...	T Due Foscari ... Verdi
Valse Lente ...	Moments Intimes ... Buse
Selection ...	The Little Cherub ... Caryll
Two Step ...	Hop Scotch ... Rubens

TAXIMETER CABS FOR POONA.

THE "Bombay Government Gazette" notifies that it is intended to fix a scale of taxemeter-cab fares in the Poona Municipalities and the Poona and Kirkee Cantonments. A draft scale is published as follows :—For the first 1,760 yards, 8 as ; for every subsequent 440 yards, 2 as. Should a car be discharged outside a circle having a radius of five miles from the Poona Post Office, a return fare up to the limit of that circle at the rate of 9 as. a mile or fraction of a mile will be charged.

It is notified that this draft scale will be taken into consideration on or after June 10th.

NEW DEWAN OF JUNAGADH.

A correspondent writes :—A meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam Mahudha, Surat Branch, was convened at the Nawab's Palace on the 24th instant, to express its due sense of gratitude to the British Government and to His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, on their appointing Mr. Abdullamia Osmanmia Koreishi, M. A., to the post of Nayab Diwan of Junagadh. Sardar Mir Muzaffer Husenkhan took the chair and Mr. Dilbarkhan Shamsherkhan read a letter of congratulation which was unanimously approved and ordered to be sent to the proper quarter.

TRAIN ACCIDENT AT UJALVAV.

OUR Bhavnagar correspondent writes :—Further enquiries into the accident in which a goods train came to grief at Ujalvav, a station on the Bhavnagar-Wadhwan section, it appears that the pointsman was ordered to receive the train on the second siding. Finding that the points were set for the platform siding he reversed the points which resulted in the tender of the engine being derailed, the impact of the wagons was so great that three R. M. Railway wagons climbed on top of the others and three more capsized, absolutely blocking the road. The damage done by this accident is estimated at over Rs. 4,000.

THE FRERE ROAD LICENSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the leading article appearing in your contemporary regarding some Local Topics, I fully agree with the remarks made therein, especially about the transference of a license to Frere Road. There are already a great many liquorshops in the vicinity, and it would only add fuel to the fire to allow the license to be transferred. No doubt our worthy Collector has a full right to act in this matter as he thinks best, but at the same time, I think he ought to take notice of the objections, made by the owners of the houses and the people who are living in that neighbourhood. I have no wish to go into the differences which have arisen between the Committee and the Collector. I only write this letter as a protest against the transfer of the license.

JUSTICE.

A MOVEMENT has been started to form a company of Boy Scouts in Moscow, General Baden-Powell's book has been translated into Russian, and its educational value is thoroughly recognised.

THE month of April has been a record one in London for destructive fires. There were no fewer than fourteen brigade calls, involving the attendance of 252 steamers and 1,990 firemen. The loss occasioned has totalled £250,000.

POLICE NEWS.

JAMNABAI MURDER CASE.

Accused on Trial.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. H. Bhabha, Superintendent Williamson charged Ramdayal Mohanlal, 42, Nabanoo Kaloo, 38, Lachhman Gopal, 40, Hidsan Matadin, 28, Raghunandan Shivdayal, 30, and Shivnathsing Vishvanathsing, 20, with the murder and abetment thereof of Jamnabai, a Bhatia widow, on the 20th March last.

In the absence of Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, who was engaged in another case, the prosecution was conducted by Superintendent Williamson ; the accused were undefended.

At the request of the Magistrate, Superintendent Williamson gave a brief account of the facts in this case. He said that the deceased, who was the widow of Damodar Lakhmidas Khimji, used to live alone in a bungalow in Dongersey road. In the first week of March last, she had three servants in her employ, viz. a Bhaiya, a mali and a coachman. She had a quarrel with the the mali and Bhaiya and she dismissed them both, and at the time of her murder was living all alone with Soma Jogi, her coachman. It was the duty of the coachman every morning to take one of the vernacular papers and the milk upstairs and leave them outside her room. She had valuable sarees worth thousands of rupees and gold and silver ornaments. She used to get the gold ornaments melted in her room by her Bhaiya and would then take them to her relatives to get them made into bars. Some of these bars and sarees were stolen. A portion of the stolen property had been recovered. At eleven o'clock every morning, she used to come down to give grain for the animals. On the morning of the 21st, as she did not come down, the coachman went up and knocked at the door which he found unlocked. When he opened the door, he found the lady unconscious and lying on the ground. On seeing this he went to her solicitor, Mr. Captain, and informed him what had happened Mr. Captain went to her doctor, Mr. Mayer, and repaired to the scene. Mr. Mayer, after examining her, found that she was strangled. Dr. Mayer at once telephoned to Mr. Williamson who immediately started the inquiry. The first accused, who was in the employ of Babu Nanakchand, living opposite the deceased's bungalow, was also examined by the police, but nothing was known till the 2nd instant when an anonymous petition was sent to him (Superintendent Williamson) and he had it read to Inspector Fuller, who the same night succeeded in arresting the first accused. Inspector Fuller went to Colaba and arrested the second and the sixth accused. In consequence of certain information given by the sixth accused, the third and fourth accused were arrested. The fifth accused then accompanied the Police Jamadar to Esmail where the fifth accused was arrested. The fifth accused then made a statement admitting that he had sent the anonymous petition.

Continuing Mr. Williamson said he wished to make the sixth accused an approver in this case. His evidence, he said, was very important and besides he had given very great assistance to the police in investigating the crime.

Mr. Williamson then called his evidence.

Soma Jogi, coachman in the employ of the deceased, was the first witness examined by the prosecution. He deposed to the finding the deceased strangled in her room on the morning of the 21st March last. He said on the night preceding, he had seen the first accused near a stable behind Jamnabai's bungalow. The accused had a conversation with the witness, in the course of which he (the first accused) expressed a desire to take service under Jamnabai for household work. He (the accused) then went on to tell the witness that she was mad. The accused asked the witness if he was returning to the bungalow. Witness replied in the negative.

Cross-examination was reserved.

POLICE EVIDENCE.

Inspector Fuller exmined-in-chief described what he saw when he went to the scene of the murder and produced the articles he had found there. He then gave a brief account of how he arrested the accused on the night of the second instant, Witness then produced several sarees, silver bars, silver rings, gold chookras and other articles found during the searches of the houses of the second, third and sixth accused.

Continuing, witness said that in consequence of a statement made by the first accused on the 13th instant he proceeded to Jammaba's stable with the accused, dug out a space and found two silver pots bearing the name of Lakhmidas Khimji.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

IRANIS CONVICTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. H. Bhabha, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the cases in which Khudabux Boman and Behram Ardeshir, two Irani boys, were charged by Inspector Gough with theft at several places.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

Both the accused were convicted in all the cases. The first accused was sentenced to an aggregate term of five months' and the second of five months' and fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Ahmed Hussein, aged 30, a labourer from Mirat, was charged with the theft of a pair of shoes belonging to another Mahomedan who had gone to the Kazi Moholla Mosque for prayers. The accused, who had six previous convictions against him, was committed to take his trial at the forthcoming Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

Before the same Magistrate, one Ramachandra alias Babu Yesoo was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 400, and with committing a forgery of the initials of the cashier and the deputy cashier of the Bank of India. The accused was a servant in the employ of Lallubhai Pragji and Bros. The facts of the case for the prosecution have already been published. The accused pleaded not guilty. He was committed to take his trial at the forthcoming Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ALLEGED DESERTION.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Fred Saunders, private in the West Riding Regiment, stationed at Umballa, was charged with deserting his regiment. It appeared from the evidence that Sub-Inspector Miller suspected the accused from the fact of his wearing military boots and arrested him. The accused admitted having left his regiment on the 22nd April. The accused was ordered to be made over to the Military authorities.

THE DIVSHI RIOT CASE.

MR. E. L. MOYSEY, I. C. S., First Class Magistrate, Basseln and Umergaum, delivered judgment in

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing ..Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Farewell.....R I M
R I M S Northbrook ..Comdr W B Huddleston R I M S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Mammock.....R I M
R I M S Investigator..Comdr W Y Beauchamp..... Survey Steer

H M S Redbreast Comdr Shutter.....Royal Navy
R I M S Polinarus ..Comdr Taylor .....R I M S

PASSENGER STEAMERS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 25.

Arcadia.....3513 Barcham.....Pt O S N & Co
Ardgate.....2208 King ....W & A Graham & Co
Austriana .....2612 Harrison W & A Graham & Co
Amatonga.....2093 Wooster...W & A Graham & Co
Clodmoor .....2408 Mathews...W & A Graham & Co
Calcutta.....2244 Fuller .....T Morrison & Co
Clematis.....2868 Robinson...Andrew Zuel & Co
Glan Lamont ....2285 Green.....J Finlay & Co
Cowder Castle...4052 Day .....J Mackentosh & Co
Dwarka.....759 Moxon.....M M & Co
Delta.....4780 Snow .....P & O S N & Co
Dumbea.....3219 Rabnfat .....M Maritime & Co
Feliciana .....27 5 Falck .....T Morrison& Co
Feradene .....2244 Leighton...W & A Graham & Co
Kingsway.....2320 Griffiths .....T Morrison & Co
Lhasa.....950 McDearmid.....M M & Co
Regna.....772 Mande.....M M & Co
Mahommadi ....1951 Yeddi .....B & P S N & Co
Newbarn .....2325 Richards...W & AGraham & Co
Naimi .....2522 Hallet ....E & A M Jeswanji
Naira .....2324 Lassen.....W & A Graham & Co
Nowshera .....1961 Rose.....M M & Co
Orissa.....3535 Kedslie .....M M & Co
Pennine Range...2214 Blance.....
Persia .....3779 Georgvich.....A L S N & Co
Persiana.....2616 Garrett.....
Queda.....4944 Coope.....M M & Co
Schoenfels.....3611 R de.....W & A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born.....B & H S N & Co
Saifi .....502 Willoughley...B & H S N & Co
Strathford.....2841 Arnot .....M M & Co
Springburn .....3173 Crosthwaite..W & A Graham & Co
Vedala .....2164 Ramage .....M M & Co
Wearmouth .....2307 Catto....W & A Graham & Co
Waroonga.....1609 Chappel .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton. Cant.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Schoufels	3611	Rode.....	Hamburg	1-6... W & A Graham & Co
C&R Hidalgo...	2761	Croft...	Hull...	27 5...J Finlay &Co
D&E Calliope.....	2498	Knot	Antwerp...	1 6... W & A Graham Co
F Istrar	2989	Jacob...	Dunkirk...	1-6 ...Killick Nixon & Co
G Trowbridge.....	2380	Mrrs.....	Antwerp...	30 5..... T Morrison & Co
K Austria	3871	Raisich.....	Trieste...	28-5..... A L S N & Co
M Coronation	2476	Waters.....	Dunkirk...	1 6... J Finlay & Co
N Ramsay.....	2767	Mullar ...	Philadelphia...	3 6... R A Willis
P Countess Warwick...	2569	Raddish ...	Genoa....	1-6... W & A Graham & Co
Q Haidari...	1563	Kass...	Jeddah...	27 5.B & P S N& Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Markgraf.....	2325	Timm	Z'bar ..28-5... A Strander & Co
3 Danolly...	2126	Davis...	Dunkirk.....	4-6 ..W & A Graham & Co
4 Cressington Court...	2716	Baucham...	Hull...31-5... W & A G & Co
5 Djiboute.....	2797	Quinton ...	Marseilles...10-6 J Mackintosh & Co
6 Ethelwolf	2314	Eidman...	London...11 6... T Morrison & Co
7 Berberra.....	2791	Peckham...	Antwerp...28 5... M M & Co
8 Colaba.....	3899	Robertson...	Antwerp...29 5... M M & Co
9 Chanda ...3954 Tice...			Antwerp...4-6...M M & Co	
12&13 India.....	4184	Haddock.....	London...4-6... P & O S N & Co
15 Koerber.....	3157	Foreste.....	Trieste...1 6... A L S N Co
16 Northam	2475	Donovan ...	Marseilles...4 6... W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mahomed.....	B Nager.....28-5 Bo S N Co Ltd
Courland ...760	Samsoodin...	NF...	NF...Bo S N Co Ltd	

M W D D

Queda...	4944	Cooper.....	NF...	NF.....M M & Co

H W V D

Linga 951	Cutbush ...	Karachi...	27-5...M M & Co Offside M	
Glamorgan 2257	Jones.....	Hull.....	5-6...W & A Graham & Co	

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
25	Mohammadi	Geddle.....	Buseh, May 1
26	Queda	Coope	Calcutta, Apl 27
	Persiana	Garrett.....	Calcutta, May13

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	Kasara	Elton	Persian Gulf &c
	Barbarigo.....	Giacopello ...	Calcutta
	Begonia	Mathews	Calcutta
	Clematis	Robinson	Calcutta
	Naseri	LeMiere	Persian Gulf &c
	Yorkmoor.....	Rigby	London &c

The steamer Sutherland Wallace for Calcutta &c, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Amatonga for Liverpool, &c.
" Nowshera for Calcutta, &c.
" Mohammadi for Zanzibar, &c.
" Queda for Calcutta, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	From.
20	Clan Macleod	Liverpool
20	Hohenfels	Antwerp
23	Gwallor	Negapatam
24	Clan Macdonald	Galle

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer, Capri, from Hongkong left Penang on the 25th instant for Colombo and Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	3	6
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dungri	2	1	7
C Market Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	5	4	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	2	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	3	3	9
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	11
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	4	16
Total.....	21	22	90
This day last year	29	22	89

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

May 26th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	76	40	5
B	150	90	3
E	114	116	7
C	79	28	6
D	75	54	2
E	91	11	0
E	58	73	8
F	62	3	0
G	37	14	0
Total ...	742	419	31
Total killed to date rats	...	...	1,161

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SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 27th May, 1910.

MALARIA IN BOMBAY.

WE published yesterday copious extracts from the report, which Dr. Bentley has prepared, on the prevalence of malaria in Bombay, and to-day we give a further selection, dealing with the special measures which are recommended for adoption with a view to suppressing the multiplication of mosquitoes. Dr. Bentley tells us that although the survey of conditions relative to malaria in the city and island of Bombay has not yet been completed, considerable progress has been made in the work of investigation, and it appears to him wise, in the light of certain facts which have become more and more apparent in the course of the inquiry, to publish his "ad interim report," dealing more particularly with the parasite carrier, largely, if not solely, responsible for the dissemination of malaria over a great part of the city, and indicating more fully than has yet been attempted, those measures, the adoption of which appears necessary, if the suppression or reduction of this mosquito is to be successfully carried out and the control of malaria assured. Dr. Bentley does not claim to have dealt exhaustively with the question of Bombay malaria, but records certain observations bearing upon the prevalence and distribution of malarial disease, the existence of reservoirs of infection and the mosquito responsible for the spread of malaria in the city. As regards the reservoirs of infection we are told that the malaria parasite possesses the power of continuing its existence for many months or even years in the blood of men and there is little question that it is this power which enables it to tide over seasons and years unfavourable to its alternative host, the anopheles mosquito; showing perhaps for long periods but little evidence of its presence in a community, yet ready at any moment when conditions become favourable to its dissemination, to give rise to rapid and alarming recrudescences of disease. This being so, it is essential in any enquiry into the cause of epidemics of malaria, that an endeavour should be made to locate and study the actual reservoirs of infection and reestimate their relative importance. The survey of the city brought to light permanent and temporary breeding places of the malaria-carrying mosquito and we take it the Health Department has already directed their attention to them. The permanent breeding places are of the greatest importance as they enable the insect to continue breeding unchecked throughout the year and the temporary breeding places created during the monsoon only become a source of danger where permanent breeding places exist in the vicinity.

Among the permanent breeding places it is found that out of three thousand wells south of Grant Road, no less than 1,500 contain the larvæ of mosquitoes and of these over a thousand are breeding the malaria-carrying variety. Many of these wells are situated within the basement of dwellings or in the immediate vicinity of thickly tenanted houses and form a perfectly ideal arrangement for the continued dissemination of malaria. Among permanent breeding places next in importance to wells, are iron cisterns on the roofs of houses or sometimes within the buildings. Several hundred cisterns have been found infected, more especially in the residential quarters in the Esplanade, South Fort and Colaba. This danger is regarded as a very serious one, for sometimes there may be a dozen or more cisterns on the terrace roof of a modern house and in many cases every one of these will be found on examination to harbour larvæ of the malaria-carrying mosquito. A further source of danger, it is said, is the presence of fountains in the street and in the compounds of private houses. Many of these were found to be breeding anopheles. In localities where gardens and compounds exist small mali tanks or garden tubs, used for the purpose of affording a supply of water, are also declared to be a source of danger, for it is but rarely any precautions taken in the way that these places are kept and they frequently harbour mosquito larvæ. On several occasions we learn such breeding places have been found swarming and unfortunately, as Dr. Bentley observes, it is often not the owners of such breeding-places who suffer, but the residents in the neighbouring houses.

Among the "special permanent breeding-places" the filter-beds and reservoirs at Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada are prominently mentioned. The tanks at Dhob Talao and Gowalia tank are condemnedas dangerous, whilst those containing foul water like Babula tank and others containing a thick growth of duck-weed like that in front of the Mint and the Nakhoda tank are not regarded as objectionable. Semi-permanent breeding places exist on various parts of the foreshore, and those on the west of Malabar Hill receive special mention. Most of the pools on the foreshore are below high-tide level and though many of them, especially in the monsoon, contain a mixture of sea and fresh water, mosquito larvæ have been discovered living in pools in which the concentration of salt was twenty-five per cent. greater than in sea-water. Chief among the breeding places, classed as temporary, are the pools which come into being during the monsoon in the new Dock works, the railway yards and in a number of open spaces in the city where building operations and the making of new roads are in progress. Of the minor breeding places a long list is given and includes tin pots, empty barrels, hollows in machinery, and so forth, but it is shown that only in localities already possessed of permanent breeding-grounds do these places appear to be of much danger by assisting to swell the output of malaria-carriers during the monsoon. Comparing the lists it is found that the Esplanade, North Fort and Dhobi Talao have the largest number of breeding-places, while South Fort, Colaba, Market and Girgaum are also extensively supplied. Chukla and Mandvi, although severely affected by malaria, do not show the presence of many breeding places, their mosquitoes coming from the railway yard and the new Dock works. Having indicated the sources whence the malaria-carrying mosquito springs, Dr. Bentley prescribes the means of getting rid of them and suggests a workable scheme for the attainment of the desired end. He would permit no increase of potential breeding-places, prohibit the further construction of wells, fountains or tanks and arm the Corporation with powers to regulate the use of mali-tanks in compounds and cisterns. As regards wells, he would fill up as many as possible, and permanently cover others so closely that no mosquito can find an entry and fix a pump by means of which to draw forth a supply. Those required for religious purposes he would have covered, with gauze and stocked with fish, or with plate glass so that the sun's rays could reach the surface. With regard to the foreshore, reclamation is urged. Dr. Bentley's suggestions afford much food for reflection and while he is engaged in the completion of his work there will be ample opportunity to discuss ways and means for carrying some at all events of his recommendations.

THE FOUNDER OF THE ARYA SAMAJ.

THE Arya Samaj is just now drawing considerable attention to itself in connextion with the unrest, though in its essence it is not a political body at all. It is a vast religious organisation, perhaps the most influential, having its headquarters in the Punjab and branches everywhere. It was founded some thirty years ago by Dayanand Sarasvati (1827-1883), one of the greatest characters of the India of the last generation, a man of great learning as well as moral force. It is nearly twenty-seven years since he died at Ajmere at the end of October 1883. Yet no worthy biography of him has appeared, which is not singular when we remember the usual apathy shown by natives of this country to this kind, or indeed to any kind, of literature. But there seems now to be some likelihood of a good biography appearing in the near future. Mr. Devendranath Mukerji, a Bengali follower of the Arya Samaj, has undertaken to write the great Hindu's life on a large scale, in two volumes, and for this purpose he has been making extensive preparations collecting materials from all quarters. Dayanand, like all Hindu religious teachers, was of peripatetic habits, and travelled extensively, chiefly in North and East India; and Mr. Mukerji wisely resolved to follow in the track of the reformer and to collect information on the spot from persons who may still remember his visits. He has also some experience of the subject, for he wrote some years ago a short sketch of Dayanand's life. Altogether we may look forward to possessing in a short time an authentic and worthy account of this remarkable religious teacher of Hinduism in modern India, as well as the history of the movement which he inaugurated. It is remarkable that Dayanand flourished at the same time as another great character, Keshub Chunder Sen, who died a few weeks after him and who too founded another religious movement of similar importance for India.

The Brahmo Samaj established by Keshub is probably better known to outsiders, chiefly on account of there being a large literature on the subject accessible to them. Keshub's biography has been written by his disciple, Mr. Mazumudar, with great literary ability, which has done much to popularise its hero and his work. We hope Mr. Mukerji's forthcoming volumes may show similar ability, and thus do the same for Dayanand. Max Muller also did much for Keshub Chunder, and there is an excellent and exhaustive essay on him among his writings, from which English readers can learn all they want to know about the great Bengali reformer's life and career. Max Muller also, it is true, has an essay on Dayanand, but it is slight and sketchy and does not give any particulars as to the great movement of the Arya Samaj with which his name is identified. This is probably due to the lack of sympathy between the Indian and the Anglo-German. Dayanand was a curious mixture of orthodoxy and free thought, which did not appeal to Max Muller's enthusiastic temperament which was easily aroused by Keshub's thorough-going free-thought. Indeed he was in a sense a follower of Keshub and called himself a Brahmo. Hence it is intelligible why Max Muller's slight essay on Dayanand should not satisfy curiosity as regards the Arya Samaj and its founder. Dayanand left behind him some autobiographical sketches which are interesting, and Max Muller has embodied some of them in the essay. There is some controversy as to their genuineness, at least there is strong suspicion that Dayanand's accounts of his journeys in the Himalayas in search of the Mahatmas have been tampered with and exaggerated by certain persons in sympathy with the Theosophists. Mr. Mukerji, we hope, will set at rest this and many other points in the career of this remarkable man who has not been inaptly compared to Dr Pusey by Max Muller.

SACRILEGE AT THE KREMLIN.

THE capture of the thief, a boy of eighteen named Semin, a jeweller's assistant out of work, who all but succeeded in robbing the Coronation Cathedral—Cathedral of the Assumption—in the Kremlin at Moscow of diamonds to the value of a hundred thousand pounds sterling besides historic stones of incalculable price, was effected by a stratagem that redounds to the honour of the much abused police. After the minutest examination had failed to reveal any traces of the mysterious thief having got out of the Cathedral, either by windows, chimney-flues, or the underground passages that connect the building with the Imperial Palace it became certain that someone was still in the Cathedral, though the most searching examination for the best part of thirty-six hours had failed to discover even a clue. On the second night after the crime it was decided to lay an ambuscade in the Cathedral itself. The doors were closed with the customary clanging of bolts and bars, and everyone on the outside—the military cordon had never been relaxed—was ordered to keep absolute silence. Inside the building in different corners sat three armed policemen keeping vigil in the darkness. Shortly after midnight three revolver shots were fired and brought the watchers outside in with lights to find that a boy, barely able to speak from thirst and hunger begrimed all over, jacketless but otherwise decently dressed, was in the hands of the police. He was removed to the police station and his identity there ascertained. He persisted in declaring he had no accomplices and finally volunteered to show how he had hidden himself from the keenest search for over fifty hours. He had been perched up on a window-sill hidden behind an eikon. The diamonds were also hidden in a handkerchief. But where was the coat? A brief search discovered that behind the table where tapers are sold to worshippers, Semin had flung it there after being challenged by the policeman who apparently was not sure at first that he was not dealing with a wraith. In the pockets of the jacket were choice stones, proving the existence of an accomplice: for it was plain the plan had been to hand out the handkerchief with the chief booty, while the secreting in his pockets of a certain proportion of choice stones showed Semin did not fully trust his fellow-thief.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter to be Chairman of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution during the absence of Mr. J. Sanders Slater or until further orders.

THE "Bombay Government Gazette" announces that the Bishop of Bombay will leave Mahableshwar for his visitation tour on June 4th. He will remain at Panchganni until June 8th and will then go to Poona. He will leave Poona for a tour in the South Maratha Country on July 21st. Details of this will be announced later.

THE "Bombay Government Gazette" publishes a draft order, designed to amend the Matheran Tramway Order, in a manner to admit petrol motive power in addition to steam power being used in the working of the tramway.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt," with the homeward Mails of the 21st instant, arrived at Aden on Wednesday, the 25th idem.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Himalaya," with the outward Mails of the 20th instant, passed Suez at 9 p. m. on Wednesday, the 25th idem.

DURING the week ended May 24th 22 1-2 chests of opium were removed from the warehouse at Bombay, 18 1-2 having been purchased by the farmers as follows:—Ahmedabad 5; Sholapur, 2; Wadi, 1; Broach, 6; Balasinor, 1; Palanpur, 3; and Morvi, 1-2. The other four were shipped to Cutch Mandvi. During the same week seven cases were imported from Indore.

STUDENTS who are awarded the Government of India Scholarships for the study of Sanskrit or Arabic will be required to give a written undertaking that they will devote themselves exclusively, during the tenure of their scholarship, to the study of the subject for which their scholarship has been granted. If they endeavour to study law or any other subject which is not cognate with their proper studies, they will be liable to forfeit their scholarship.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 24th was 707, giving a death-rate of 37·59 per annum per thousand as against 33·18 the corresponding period of last year, and 49·63 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 55 died from fevers; 162, plague; 28, smallpox; 4, measles; 41, phthisis; 40, diseases of the nervous system; 154, affections of the respiratory organs; 28, diarrhœa; 18, dysentery; 20, still-born; 81, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 25; Brahmin, 24; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 331; Hindu low caste, 72; Musalman, 179; Parsee, 29; Jew 4; Native Christian, 29; Eurasian, 1; European, 3. The total number of births was 338 as against 352 the corresponding period of last year, and 334 the average over the past five years.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 6.

THE KING AND POLITICS.

The first indication that all was not well with his Majesty was furnished when, on the arrival of Queen Alexandra from her cruise in the Mediterranean, the King was not at Victoria Station to meet her. In explanation it was stated that the King was slightly indisposed, and that it was regarded as unwise for him to venture out in the cold air. Those, however, who knew that it was his Majesty's invariable custom to meet the Queen on her return from the Continent heard the report with considerable anxiety. In spite of his indisposition, his Majesty is in good spirits. During last evening he received several members of the Royal Family, including the Duke and Duchess of Teck. At a late hour it was learned that his Majesty was resting comfortably. Queen Alexandra returned to England yesterday from the Mediterranean, the royal party arriving from Dover at 5-12 p. m. Her Majesty cut short her stay in Venice in order to come quickly home. At Calais, whither news of the King's condition was sent to the Queen, instructions were given to expedite the channel crossing. The royal yacht was delayed, however, by a storm and the Queen had a rough passage. The Queen went to his Majesty's room immediately on her arrival at the Palace and spent a considerable time by his side. Her Majesty displayed the greatest concern and anxiously questioned the physicians after their examination of the King.

A good story is going the rounds just now anent the King's politics. A society lady who had the honour of being included in the Royal dinner party asked his Majesty on which side his sympathies lay in the present controversy —Liberal or Conservative! To put such a question constituted a deplorable breach of etiquette, for it is the recognised rule that on such occasions no political matters shall be discussed save on the initiative of the Sovereign. The King's customary tact once again, however, came to his assistance, and he promptly replied, "Madam, I am neither Liberal nor Conservative: I am a Royalist."

A ROYAL CHRISTENING.

Yesterday afternoon the christening of the infant son of Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck took place at Esher Parish Church, the ceremony being performed by the Bishop of Peterborough, assisted by the rector of Esher, the Rev. J. R. Floyer. The child received the names of Maurice Francis George. The Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Albany, Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck attended the ceremony. The sponsors were the Queen of Spain, the Crown Princess of Sweden, Princess Victoria, Princess Henry of Battenberg, Prince Francis of Teck, and Lord Mountstephen. Prince Maurice is the third child of Prince and Princess Alexander, both the other children also being baptised at Esher Church.

THE DANGER OF PROPHECY.

Among other things, the folly of making rash offers was demonstrated by the successful flight from London to Manchester. On Nov. 17, 1906, the "Star," referring to the prize put up by the "Daily Mail," wrote:—A morning paper makes the trivial offer of £10,000 to the first aeroplane that flies from London to Manchester. Our own offer of £10,000,000 to the flying machine of any description whatsoever that flies five miles from London and back to the point of departure still holds good. One offer is as safe as the other. In law the offer of a reward for a specific performance constitutes a valid contract. Our contemporary would twinkle very faintly if called upon to pay ten millions for a performance which could now quite easily be accomplished. A lot of protected cocoa would have to be sold to meet a bill of this dimension.

PETTICOATS AND PLAYER.

Speaking recently at a Shakespearean birthday festival, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones gave it out that the dramatist of to-day is largely dictated to by women. His brother dramatists will probably tell him that he should speak for himself, and not attempt to put *them* under the sway of petticoat government. Henry Arthur seems, however, to have meant only that even as "Love rules the court, the camp, the grove, and men below and saints above," so it rules, or should rule, the drama if the drama is to be lasting. The drama without love interest is the drama that begins to die, and is already half dead, directly it is born. "I have been asked," said Mr. Jones, "why I don't write a play about some other passion than love." His answer was "the women wouldn't have it."

MAY DAY.

May came in yesterday with dull chilly weather. Its advent was far from suggestive of summer and warmth, for reference to past records showed that the 1st of May was no warmer than last Christmas day.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

At the private view of the pictures at Burlington House one used to have also a show of spring fashions. The pictures suffered no rivalry from frocks and this year, nearly every one wore a coat and skirt. Mrs. Winston Churchill was much observed wearing a bronze satin coat and skirt. A green toque was worn, veiled in bronze-coloured tulle. Viscountess Ivesgh wore a black velvet coat and skirt. The Countess of Selkirk was wearing a coat and skirt of drill heliotrope cloth. The Countess of Wemyss also wore a coat and skirt of amethyst velvet. There were hundreds of other visitors, but very little variety in the dress.

Monday, May the second, was a most unfortunate day for the opening of the Royal Academy to the public. Wet and such a dense fog that electric lights were used nearly all day. At ten in the morning the first arrival, quite an old lady, ran up the steps, and for a quarter of an hour after the turnstile was incessantly clicking to admit the crowd that had been waiting to get in. The visitors moved about like colourless shapes, and, instead of standing well away from the walls to get the best light on the pictures, crowded to the rails and bent over them to try to distinguish something. Every now and then the authorities turned on the lamps in one and other of the rooms, and then everyone crowded into it like moths round a candle. Occasionally a gleam of day entered, and then the lights were put out again, only to become necessary again a few moments later. A picture which caused the Royal Academy some perturbation is No. 471, called "Penn's Treaty with the Indians," by Edwin A. Abbey, R.A. This has been painted for the state capitol of Pennsylvania, and it is so tall that there was doubt as to whether the room in which it is to be hung was high enough. "It was not brought framed in the usual way; it could not have been got through the doors. The canvas was taken out and rolled up before being carried here. Then on its arrival the frame was put together and the picture was 'hung.' It will have certainly to go out the same way. Two portraits of the King attract much attention, one by Sir E. J. Poynter, and the other by Mr. J. Mordica. There is no especial picture this year that attracts crowds.

SPOILT CHILDREN.

At the birthday luncheon of her little girl, an American hostess provided a huge cake for the centre of the table upon which twelve dolls were arranged in pyramid fashion, one for each visitor. When sending out her invitations the hostess had asked each child who accepted to name her birthday month, and as a result each doll bore a gift set with the recipient's birthday stone. There were bangles, rings and pendants, gemmed with garnets, turquoises, amethysts, sapphires and other beautiful gems.

FASHIONS.

The hats that one sees in the shop windows for spring wear, are very pretty and simple, not nearly so large as they were. A broad brim and fairly high crown, some have roses or any other flower chosen, packed as closely as possible round the crown, not one row but several and no foliage, others have handsome ribbon from one edge of the brim across the front to the other and across the back to the brim again with a large bunch of flowers at one side. Toques are very fashionable. I see many flower toques in the shop windows also some made in fantastic shapes of fancy straw in many colours. There is going to be a war between women and their dressmakers, the cause of dispute being the attempt to revive, after a brief respite, the fashion of the long glove. Short sleeves reaching just below the elbow are to be the mode with the smartest dresses, the sixteen-button glove which covers the elbow will be the correct wear. Women, however, are rebelling against the long glove fashion. They say that it is too expensive and too uncomfortable. Some advocate a fine undersleeve of chiffon or lace to reach the wrist, so that an ordinary length glove can be worn. Prominent establishments in the West End, however, advise their clients to invest in gloves now if they are intending to adopt the sixteen-button length, as all gloves are gradually growing dearer almost daily. "Gloves are getting much more expensive as so many more skins are required for small accessories than formerly. The best suede gloves, too, are made from South American skins, and these are getting very rare. The price of suede gloves is increasing two or three shillings a dozen weekly, and kid gloves have recently risen in wholesale price twelve shillings a dozen, and they will become dearer still."

CHANTECLER BOWS.

Mr. James Buckland, a naturalist of repute, says, "of late years a large trade has sprung up in the export of English lapwings for consumption in the hotels and restaurants of the larger cities of the United States." Now comes the alarming intelligence of the use of the heads of English skylarks, pipits and linnets to make up what are known to American Milliners as "Chantecler bows." These bows are to be worn at the neck, with the birds head and plumage mounted on velvet.

MEN'S FASHIONS.

Men have their vanities, I am glad to say, as well as women, and in the springtime turn their thoughts to new fashions as well as to the tender passion ascribed to the season by the poet. Were it not for changes in colours, hatbrims and other details of dress, how much more wearisomely monotonous than it is would be men's dress. The waist is very much cultivated at present. Attention is drawn to this state of elegance in divers ways. The tail coat appears to be made fairly loose (I am writing merely as a spectator of the modes, and not as an expert in the sartorial schemes of men), and yet it is cut with infinite skill, hinting at the willowy form it clothes. Then it is buttoned in such a manner that the curve of the waist is plain to view, and a pale-coloured vest showing above and below the fastened part adds to the air of fragility and smartness. It is correct also to wear the top hat, which has a somewhat straightened brim and looks French, well wedged down over the head, as if it were half a size too large and it should be slightly tilted backwards. It is also fashionable to wear the trousers somewhat short to show the dainty coloured socks that must match the tie.

CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

THE DOP DOCTOR—By Richard Dehan (Heinemann).—This story deals with South Africa, before and after the war; it pictures South Africa as the dumping-ground of all the refuse and offscouring of the world. And here comes Oxen Saxham, the "Dop Doctor," which means a drunkard. Saxham had been sorely tried as the book shows, but it is a weak character indeed, that cannot face his troubles. The heroine, is Lynette Mildare, a girl with a very sad and pitiable history, and these two waifs are thrown together. Then comes the South African War, with all its vicissitudes of life and death. The disasters through which our hero and heroine have to pass must be read and they are well worth reading, for we find them happy in the end. It is a cleverly written story, depicting life as it is, without any glossing over, just facing facts as we know them to exist.

A MARRIAGE UNDER THE TERROR—By Patricia Wentworth (Melrose).—A prize of 250 guineas was offered for the best historical romance, which was won by Miss Wentworth. The committee which selected this best story say "We desire to offer our warmest congratulations to the author of this excellent story, which is full of dramatic situations and interesting from start to finish. The scene is laid in Paris during the French Revolution. Aline de Rochambeau comes to Paris to wed her betrothed, the Viscomte de Selincourt. The Viscomte has been the lover of Madame de Montargis, who is angry at the wedding, fearing to lose her lover. However both the Viscomte and Madame are killed during the reign of terror. Our heroine is thus left alone and we find her disguised as a country girl named Marie Roche, who finally becomes secretary to a young revolutionary, Jasques Dangean and between these two springs up a deep affection which is of course the story.

THE WIFE OF ALTAMONT—By Violet Hunt.—We begin with a new edition of a public tragedy that startled the world a year or two ago. We have Altamont, the finely-named, drink-sodden, degenerate journalist, murdering his illegitimate father—which was unwise and unkind of him, as the old man, who is rich, had provided handsomely for his mother. But Wilfrid Altamont is "impossible," and he did well to die in prison, because he left his wife, the rather ill-defined, inexplicable heroine, to marry the rich dead man's nephew and heir: not, however, before some delays and unconventional incidents of a kind that mark the book as not for the young girl of the family. On the whole, we cannot help thinking it lacks the grip over a rather hard reality generally shown by Miss Hunt. We do not, as it were, feel the feelings of Altamont's wife, or get a distinct view of her likes and repugnancies. We are told she hates her wretched first husband; yet we see her apparently jealous of him, and certainly solicitous for his welfare. We are told she adores her mother-in-law. We somehow do not know why she should, nor do we see, in their brief relations at the beginning of the book, anything to differentiate them from the ordinary mistress and the usual willing slave. Still, the book is, as one might have expected interesting "in parts."

A PILGRIMAGE OF TRUTH.—By D. G. Peto.—A small party of English people—a girl, her brother and two men—are wrecked on the coast of Morocco and are carried off by Arabs. One of the men, Southern, is told by the chief that if he is the girls' husband he and she will be left in the desert, but if not, she is to be taken to the harem. Southern cannot tell a lie, so he admits that Frances is not his wife, and the reader is supposed to believe him justified. As a matter of fact, they all escape from this and many other dangers, but it is by luck, not judgment or common sense.

FROM MOURNING —PEACE.

LORD ROSEBERY'S SPEECH AT EDINBURGH.

The Kaiser and European Federation.

LEASE OF THE LATE KING'S RACE-HORSES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 25.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at Edinburgh, said the meeting of the Kaiser and King George in Westminster Hall had struck the imagination of the world. Was it too much to hope that Edward the Peacemaker had bequeathed a great legacy of peace? He had left strife in the State. Might they not hope that the solemn communion of parties in Westminster Hall had infused peace into the politics of the United Kingdom?

LONDON, MAY 26.

The Kaiser's return to Germany is signalised by a discussion on international peace in the German Press. Though the story that the Kaiser, conferring with M. Pichon in London, advocated European confederation, is officially denied, the good impression caused by his visit is favourably commented on. Professor Schiemann, in the "Kreuz Zeitung" says, "The battle axe seems to be buried."

The Kaiser has appointed King George the Chief of the Dragoon Guards, of which King Edward was the head.

LONDON, MAY 25.

Lord Derby will take the ownership of and run the late King's horses during the period of mourning.

LORD ROSEBERY'S RESOLUTIONS.

Long Postponement.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The "Liverpool Post" states that Lord Rosebery will postpone the Lords' resolutions till the 19th of November.

SEDITION IN EGYPT.

Hostile Nationalist Demonstration.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The correspondent of the *Daily Mail* at Cairo telegraphs that a crowd of Nationalists created a hostile demonstration against Sir Eldon Gorst shouting down occupation and despotism.

NEW GERMAN CRUISER.

Superiority Claimed over British Types.

LONDON, MAY 26.

Trials have taken place of the German cruiser "Von der Tann" and a speed of 28 knots was reached. It is claimed that she is superior in speed and gun-power to British ships of the "Invincible" class.

BELGIAN EX-PREMIER'S CONDUCT.

Motion for Enquiry Rejected.

LONDON, MAY 26.

Reuter wires from the Hague that the Chamber has rejected by 49 votes to 31 a motion for enquiry into the conduct of the former Premier, Kuyper, regarding the bestowal of decorations.

RUBBER AUCTIONS.

Considerable Fall in Prices.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The rubber auctions have concluded. There has a been further decline in prices, and a considerable fall since last auction. Much of the mediums offered has been withdrawn. Of Ceylon rubber twenty tons was offered, most of which was sold.

EMPIRE DAY RIFLE COMPETITION.

Eastern Teams Out of it.

LONDON, MAY 25.

In the "Daily Mail" Empire Day Rifle Competition, the leaders hitherto are Granville College, New South Wales, with a score of 816. Langport are second with 812, North London third with 810, the 2nd Calcutta Rifles, twenty-fourth, and the Malay States Rifles thirtieth.

RECORD SHOOTING.

Seventy-four Bulls-eyes.

LONDON, MAY 26.

A foretaste of the Bisley records was given by Sergeant Tippins of North London yesterday under Bisley rules. He used the aperture sight of his own invention and fired under King's prize conditions, scoring 102, 101, 103, and 104. He made seventy-four bulls-eyes out of eighty-four shots which constitutes the world's record.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The death is announced of Mr. J. Baboneau Hennessey, C.I.E.

[Mr. John Baboneau Nicklerlien Hennessey, C.I.E., M.A., F.R.S., was the late Deputy Surveyor-General, Survey of India, and was in charge of the Trigonometrical Surveys. He was 81 years of age, having been born in 1829.]

NEW JAPANESE TARIFF.

Disastrous Effect on British Trade.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MAY 26.

Mr. Wilcox, Secretary of the China Association, writes to the *Times* quoting figures to show that the burden of the New Japanese tariff falls most heavily on British interests and will compel many British firms to abandon business in Japan. Mr. Wilcox affirms that the Japanese explanatory statement respecting statutory tariff is misleading and that comparison is only possible between old and new tariffs.

The *Times*, in a leading article, endorses Mr. Wilcox's opinion. It does not believe that the statement of Japan fully realises the effect of tariff on Anglo-Japanese trade relations. It points out that this is another instance of the inability of free trade to purchase the much-needed tariff concessions from other countries.

BRITISH SPHERE IN PERSIA.

Official German Inquiries.

LONDON, MAY 26.

Reuter's Agency learns that Germany has recently made enquiries at the Foreign Office, with reference to Britain's attitude on economic questions in the British sphere in Persia.

Though M. Pichon mentioned Persian questions in the conversation with Sir Edward Grey, and the Kaiser is also believed to have touched upon the question while in England no active discussion of Persian affairs is at present in progress between Britain, Russia and Germany.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 25.

Leicester has beaten the M. C. C. at Lords, by 40 runs.

Worcester has beaten Surrey in Worcestershire, by 316 runs.

Lancashire has beaten Essex at Manchester, by 131 runs.

The match between Warwick and Sussex at Leamington was drawn.

THE BENGAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Proposals Submitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 26.

The "Pioneer" understands the selections made for the Bengal Executive Council have been sented Home and the official announcement as to appointments, may be expected at no very distant date. The selection of an Indian Councillor has, of course, been the chief difficulty and in a province such as Bengal one can only regard it as a strange irony of fate that practically the one suitable candidate for executive advancement should be a gentleman already holding a high judicial appointment.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 26.

British and Afghan representatives on the joint border disputes Commission met together at Khalachi on Wednesday morning.

THE REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL MEMBER.

Mr. Carlyle to Act,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 26.

It seems likely that the vacancy in the Revenue and Agricultural membership on Mr. Miller's resignation will not be filled for some little time. The "Pioneer" presumes Mr. Carlyle, Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, will officiate as member.

SERIOUS CHINESE RIOT IN CALCUTTA.

Four Men Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

A serious Chinese riot occurred in Calcutta on Tuesday night. The riot originated in a Chinese gambling den over some money. Both parties were Chinese, and lathis and knives were freely used. Four men were seriously injured and removed to hospital.

OPIUM SMUGGLING IN BURMA.

Restrictive Measures Introduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 26.

The Government of India is steadily increasing the price of excise opium, (viz., opium sold in India) with a view to restricting the abusive use of opium and the present smuggling into Burma.

CHINESE TRANSVAAL DEPORTEES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 26.

Mr. Polak has received the following telegram from the Transvaal British Indian Association :—"Twenty-four Chinese passive resisters, including Mr. Leung Quinn, the Chairman of the Chinese Association, have been deported by the "Umfuli" for Colombo, on the 18th May. Twenty-four Indian deportees left by the same steamer.

Mr. Polak will meet the party at Colombo.

DEATH OF A PARSEE EDITOR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MAY 26.

Mr. Hormusji Jamsetji, Editor and Proprietor of the *Gujrat Mitra*, died this noon.

THE Tirupur Cattle Show in the Madras Presidency was opened on 25th instant and was largely attended.

THE INDIAN VICEROYALTY.

Lord Kitchener Strongly Indicated.

DEPARTURE OF LORD AND LADY MINTO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 26.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires: "Indications here point strongly to the selection of Lord Kitchener as successor to Lord Minto in December."

When the Viceroy left Calcutta at the end of March it was generally taken for granted, says the "Pioneer" that His Excellency had said farewell to the Indian capital; but it may turn out to be otherwise. There is quite a probability, we understand, that Lord and Lady Minto may take their departure in November next from Calcutta going Home in one of the Indian marine vessels. In that case the new Viceroy would, of course, take over office at Calcutta also and one would see revived the time-honoured ceremonies at Government House and Prinsep's Ghat with a return to observances customary to these transfers of office, in which some notable breaches were made on the occasion off Lord Curzon's departure from Bombay.

THE RAILWAY BOARD AND DIRECTORS.

Refuting a Charge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 26.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires Colonel Gracey, presiding at a meeting of the Bengal North Eastern Railway Company yesterday, referred to Sir T. R. Wynne's strictures in his speech in the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 9th March upon certain directors of the Indian Companies, as having unfairly attacked the Railway Board before their shareholders, for issuing orders which would as these directors said, deprive the companies of their proper power over the management of their own concerns, and thereby prejudice the interests of shareholders. Colonel Gracey, returning to the charge, asserted, that acceptance of the Railway Board's orders would mean that they would only be able to pay the ordinary shareholders 2 3-4 per cent. The directors did not mean to admit the right of the Railway Board to take the control of their affairs into its own hands and deprive them of all real power and they had referred the questions to Lord Morley.

FRONTIER TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS.

Camel Corps Unnecessary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 26.

It has been decided that in making arrangements for transport, in case the sudden evacuation of Dera Ghazi Khan, should be rendered necessary this summer, the reliance in and the idea of employing the Government Camel Corps, which was at one time mooted, has been abandoned. A large sum has been placed at the disposal of Deputy Commissioner to meet the emergency.

EDITOR'S APPEAL REJECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 26.

The appeal of Ishri Parshad, editor and publisher of the "Bedari" newspaper, who was convicted for sedition and sentenced to three years by the Special Magistrate of Lahore, has been rejected by the Punjab Chief Court.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS OF NATIVE CHIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 26.

The Maharaja of Patiala is expected at Simla on the 28th instant and the Raja of Nabha and the Nawab of Malerkotla are expected at Simla shortly.

FARIDPUR DACOITY.

Extensive Property Looted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

Further details of the Chandhit dacoity in Faridpur, show that the property worth thirty thousand rupees was carried away from the house of Nibaran Chandra Banik and Taranath Banik on the fifth of May. So far, four Mahomedans and two Hindu youths have been arrested, and about half a maund of melted silver and three seers of gold have been recovered from them.

PLAGUE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

Meeting at Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 26.

All the Deputy Commissioners, of the Punjab, have been requested to select two non-official gentlemen to appear and give evidence as to plague prevention and plague measures before the Committee of Enquiry into plague conditions which is to meet at Simla this season.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 26.

The mortality from plague is steadily decreasing in all the Provinces and the grand total during last week fell to 12,198 deaths against 14,034 cases. Bombay Presidency had 315 deaths, Madras 11, Bengal 174, the United Provinces 977, the Punjab, 8,941, Burma 89, the Central Provinces 17, Mysore 14, Hyderabad 3, Central India 7, Rajputana 1,639, and Kashmir 2.

TICKET-COLLECTORS CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

The District Magistrate of Alipore yesterday, disposed of the Railway rioting case, in which S. Lisbey and H. Mackinnon travelling ticket-collectors, E. B. S. Railway, were charged with having assaulted one Sobadh Gopal Banerjee, the younger brother of Sreegopal Banerjee, Stationmaster of Chingripatta, E. B. S. Railway, Southern section. The Magistrate found both the accused not guilty, and acquitted them.

MR. MICHIE SMITH, Director of the Kodaikanal Observatory, retires in January next and will be succeeded by Mr. Evershed.

THE KING'S MESSAGE TO INDIA.

Press Opinions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 26.

The "Madras Mail" has the following:—"His Majesty the King Emperor has addressed to the Princes and Peoples of India a message which will undoubtedly deepen the impression made by his Guildhall speech on his return from his Indian tour. The message does not express a warmer interest in this country and its peoples than that speech did, for that would be impossible, but, whereas the former was necessarily only an appeal for wider sympathy in the administration of India, the message is his assurance that as King Emperor he will 'faithfully abide' by the noble and benignant spirit of Imperial rule" which filled the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 and the late King Emperor's message fifty years later."

The "Madras Times" says:—"Nothing could have been more appropriate and fitting than the wording of the new King Emperor's message to the Princes and Peoples of India. His Majesty omits nothing that should have been said and everything that is said is well said."

The "Hindu" says:—"His Majesty has graciously sent again to this country a noble message worthy of the spirit of 'earnest sympathy' which has uniformly characterised His Majesty's relations with this country. Besides its being a touching communication of his personal feelings to his Indian Peoples and Princes, it constitutes an important state document, for His Majesty has been good enough to re-affirm the Magna Charta of India, the Proclamation of the Great Queen, his grandmother, in 1858, the fiftieth anniversary of which was so spontaneously celebrated in India in 1908."

The "Indian Patriot" says:—"That the well being of India will ever be the inspiration of His Majesty's rule amidst all the cares of his other world-wide dominions" is a most inspiring announcement that will be productive of the greatest good. It will go direct to the hearts of the people, and by this one appeal to their feelings His Majesty has conquered their affections. It is a matter for congratulation that His Majesty has addressed us in this direct and most appealing manner."

The "Madras Standard" writes thus:—"Perhaps the most important part of the new King's letter to the Princes and Peoples of India is, where he ratifies the Proclamation issued by Queen Victoria in 1858, and re-affirmed not long ago by the King Emperor. Indians of all classes and creeds regard the Proclamation of 1858 as the Charter of their rights, and no one will forget the excitement caused by Lord Curzon to explain it away."

Remission of Sentences.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 26.

The Government of India have prescribed a scale of revision of sentences in pursuance of His Majesty's command published in the Home Department Notification No. 123, dated 24th May, 1910, as "Gazette" Extraordinary. This scale is based on a consideration of the period of sentence remaining still to be served, and the amount of remission granted varies from seven days, in the case of convicts with from one to three months still to serve, to 5 months in the case of men with five years and over, still to serve; it applies to all classes of persons undergoing sentences for criminal offences in civil prisons except the following who are excluded from the concession:—(1) Criminals who have been convicted more than twice; (2) those whose premature release may for local reason be deemed by Local Governments to be seriously inexpedient; and (3) those life-convicts whose original offences were such as to render the convict permanently dangerous to society or to public order whenever he should be restored to liberty or whose release is likely to occasion a renewal of blood feuds or other disturbances of the public peace.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE KING.

A Native Ruler's Liberal Offer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 26.

His Highness Mir Imambuksh Khan, Ruler of the Khairpur State has offered the Commissioner of Sind the sum of one lakh of rupees to raise a permanent memorial to perpetuate the august name of his late Gracious Majesty King-Emperor Edward the Seventh in Sind, by erecting a statue at Karachi, the head-quarters of the Province, by the side of His Revered Mother, the late Queen Empress Victoria. His Highness offers that his State shall bear the entire cost, and if necessary, funds beyond the lakh mentioned would be paid by His Highness to complete the work. His Highness has left it to the wishes and discretion of the Government to choose any other form of memorial and use the money thereon.

THEFT BY A CUSTOMS OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, convicted Mr. L. Goldsmith of the Customs Preventive Service, of having stolen a metal watch and a gold chain belonging to a fellow worker of his. But as it was his first offence the Magistrate released him on furnishing a surety of Rs. 200.

THE VICEROY'S PERSONAL STAFF.

Extra A.-D.-C's.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 26.

Captain the Hon. Annesley, 10th Hussars, has joined the Viceroy's staff as Extra A.-D.-C. Ressaldar Major Mit Singh, 52rd Sikhs, has been appointed Native A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.

THE WALKER HOSPITAL, SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 26.

The Government of India has sanctioned for a further period of two years a grant of Rs. 6,000 per annum to the Walker Hospital, Simla.

INDIAN EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Report for Last Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 26.

The following are extracts from the Report of the Madras Board of Revenue on Emigration and Immigration for the year 1909:—

Recruiting operations for Natal were more active during 1909 than during 1908, the number of shipments to the Colony being seven as against five and the number of emigrants 2,529 as against 1,190. Emigration operations for Fiji were resumed in December, 1908, and in January 1909, one shipment of 215 emigrants was made. In October 1909, 701 emigrants were recruited, but they were not shipped until January, 1910. The due proportion of women was maintained in the case of emigrants for Natal and Fiji. There was no emigration to Mauritius or the Seychelles during the year under report.

RETURN OF EMIGRANTS.

Of Natal emigrants 89 were detained for more than three months, their detention being in most cases due to treatment for ankylostomiasis given at the depot under instructions from the Indian Emigration Trust Board of Natal. No emigrants were detained in the Fiji depot for more than three months. It is reported that the management of depots during the year was good and that the emigrants were well treated and as a rule contented.

Two thousand three hundred and fifty-one emigrants returned from Natal in eight shipments with savings amounting to Rs. 28,02,60,004. Emigrants returned from Mauritius in two shipments without savings and fifty-four emigrants returned from Fiji via Calcutta. There was no emigration to the French Colonies as in the previous years. Forty-one emigrants returned from La Reunion with savings amounting to Rs. 2 220.

NON-REGULATED EMIGRATION.

The decrease in the number of passengers to the Straits Settlements (48,719 as against 58,778) is chiefly from Tanjore and Madras and is attributed to the increased demand for labour in these places. Of those proceeding to Burma and Ceylon it is impossible to distinguish the genuine emigrants from ordinary passengers. The increase in the number of passengers to Burma (131,587 compared with 119,742) is from the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavery and is due to the reduction in steamer fares. The decrease in the number of passengers to Ceylon (156,546 compared with 178,970) is chiefly from Tanjore and Tinnevelly districts and is ascribed to the colosure of the port of Kayth in Ceylon to passenger traffic and to the prospect of a fair season at the beginning of the year in these districts.

During the year under report 20,920 persons emigrated to other parts of British India against 21,921 persons in the previous year. The full statement shows the various Colonies or ports from which the immigrants (excluding indentured emigrants) returned during 1909:—Burma, 112,827; Ceylon 136,329; the Straits Sattlements, 30,745; other ports 20,811; total 300,712; total of previous year 295,029.

COUNSEL'S FEES IN THE PUNJAB.

New Circular Issued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 26.

The Punjab Chief Court has issued a circular requiring all litigants to sign an affidavit mentioning the amount of fees paid to Counsel engaged in the case. The affidavit is to be countersigned by Counsel.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 26.

Major Luck, 22nd Cavalry, is appointed Commandant of that Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel Roberts, 1st Lancers, to appointed Commandant of the 16th Cavalry

It has been decided that Officers appointed in Supernumerary List for the Indian Army will not in future be sent to India if their age will exceed 23 years on arrival in India.

Captain Loughurst, 7th Gurkhas, is appointed a General Staff Officer at Army Headquarters.

Lieutenant Colonel T. Rice, 31st Punjabis, officiates as General Staff Officer, Lahore Division, vice Colonel Sitwell on leave.

Lieutenant Harboard, 44th Infantry, is appointed officiating Adjutant, Mewar Bhil Corps.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. A. C. Sells, Indian Educational Service, supernumerary master at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty days, combined with furlough for three months and ten days.

Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks, on return from leave, to be Assistant Political Agent for the Dangs.

Mr. Stanley V. Guest was appointed to act as Excise Inspector, Bombay, on Rs. 175 from the 1st to the 30th April 1910 vice Mr. C. J. H. O'Gorman, resigned.

The Honourable Mr. G. S. Curtis, I. C. S., to act as Commissioner, Central Division, vice the Honourable Mr. W. T. Morison, C.S.I., I. C. S., pending further orders.

Mr. F. G. Pratt, I. C. S, on relief to act as Settlement Commissioner, Director of Land Records, Inspector General of Registration and Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, vice the Honourable Mr. G. S. Curtis, I. C. S., pending further order.

Mr. M. Webb, I. C. S., to act as Collector of Hyderabad from date of receiving chrage from Mr. F. G. Pratt, I. C. S, pending the return from leave of Mr. E. L. Sale, I. C. S., or further orders.

Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, I. C. S., to act as Collector of Larkana vice Mr. J. W. Smyth, I. C. S. pending further orders.

The services of Mr. P. R. Cadel, I.C.S., Collector, Class I, in the Imperial Customs Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the 6th May, the date on which he returned from leave.

Mr. G. Wilstet to be a member of the Board of Trustees under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, during the absence of Mr. E.M. Proes.

Under the Rules for the guidance of the Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, the services of Mr F F Gordon are transferred from the Girgaon to the Fort Court from the 1st of June and until further notice.

Mr A B Dalal, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate, I Division, Dharwar, comprising Dharwar, Hubli, Bankapur and Kalaghatgi Talukas, vice Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I. C. S., from 2nd May until further orders.

The Honourable Mr. H. E. E. Procter to be Chairman of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution during the absence of Mr. J. Sanders Slater or until further orders.

Mr. J. E. Husbands, I. C. S., to be President of the Taluka Local Boards of Shahapur, Murbad and Kalyan in the Thana District.

Mr. G. Monteath, I. C. S., to be President of the District Local Board of Kanara.

THE death is announced of General Nord Alexis, formerly President of the Haytian Republic.

THE death is announced in Washington of Rear-Admiral Hichborn, retired, formerly Chief Constructor of the United States Navy.

BOMBAY HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

Improved Attendances.

IN his annual report on the working of the courts of honorary Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, which is published in the "Bombay Government Gazette," Mr. A. H. S. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, says:—

During the year under review 1,156 ordinary Courts and 4 special Courts sat to dispose of cases which threatened to be protracted, the parties being defended, and for the first time on record there was not a single blank day to report for want of a quorum. The great majority of the honorary Presidency magistrates carefully observed the instructions contained in my circular, dated 15th April 1908, by arranging for the services of a substitute or sending timely intimation of their inability to attend. Owing to the non-observance by a few the Girgaum, Mazagon, Dadar and Fort Courts could not have been held on 22, 2, 13 and 19 working days, respectively, but for the assistance rendered by certain Magistrates who at the last moment and frequently without any preliminary warning responded to the calls made by the Judicial Clerks for their immediate attendance.

In this connection it gives me pleasure to bring to the notice of Government the good services rendered by the following gentlemen who, as shown in the accompanying table, attended the various Benches on many occasions as substitutes at short notice, and I would specially like to mention the names of Dr. D. B. N. Dandekar, Mr. Vinayak Sadanand Joshi and Mr. Joseph Rodrigues. These gentlemen and many others, by their regular attendance and by lending their services at short notice when they were urgently required, largely contributed to the successful working of the Benches. The table mentions the following gentlemen:—Dr. D. B. N. Dandekar, Mr. Vinayak Sadanand Joshi, Mr. J. F. Rodrigues, Rao Bahadur Vithalrav K. Vandekar Mr. Damodar Govardhandas Sukhadvala, Mr. Shamaldas Prabhudas Jivandas, Rao Bahadur Ranganath Sadashiv Jayakar, Dr. Bhavanishankar Balkrishna Dadarkar, Dr. Rustamji Nanabhai Ranina, Mr. Alexander J. Agabeg, Mr. Hormasji Limjibhai Batlivala, Mr. J. A. D. McBain and Mr. Pardunji Jamshedji Parakh.

The following statement shows the number of cases dealt with at each Court during the year 1909:—Girgaum, 13,211; Mazagaon, 14,010; Dadar, 5,197; Fort, 7,144; total, 39,562. It will be seen from the above statement that there was a decrease of 360 cases in the year under review when compared with the preceding year. The fluctuation is insignificant and normal and may be ascribed to reasonably deterrent punishments having been inflicted by the various Benches in deserving cases. Cases under section 125 (clause b) of the Bombay Police Act, 1902, have become less frequent and show a marked tendency to decline.

The following statement shows the number of persons dealt with during the year under report, disclosing a decrease of 7 as compared with the number of persons dealt with in the preceding year:—Girgaum, 14,189; Mazagaon, 15,157; Dadar, 5,742; Fort, 7,538; total 42,626.

Out of this number 1,037 persons were sentenced to imprisonment other than fines, 987 were sentenced to term of imprisonment varying from one day to three months, 49 juvenile offenders were sentenced to receive whipping by way of school discipline, and one juvenile offander was apprenticed to the David Sasoon Reformatory.

FINES AND FEES.

The total amount of fines inflicted and recovered during the year shows an increase of Rs. 5,776-6-6 when compared with that of the previous year. After deducting the cost paid to the parties from the fines recovered, a balance of Rs. 51,330-6-0 was divided between the Government and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Bombay, Government received Rs. 35,986-10-0 and the Society Rs. 15,343-12-0. The latter shows an increase of Rs. 6,604-12-0 when compared with preceding year, and it is noticeable that largely increased amounts have been paid to the Society. The sums recovered in respect of summons and other fees during the year ending 31st December 1909 amounted to Rs. 217-6-0 as against Rs. 401-1-6, or Rs. 183-11-6 less than in the preceding year. The decrease is mainly due to the discontinuance of fees levied from the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals from the 30th January 1909. These sums were duly credited to Government as detailed in Appendix D.

At the request of Mr. A. K. Leslie, the President of the Honorary Presidency Magistrate's Association, statistics of fines and other punishments inflicted by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates during the months of January, February, March, June, September and December 1909 were prepared in my office. Mr. Leslie made an analysis of the statement and caused the same to be placed on the table of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates for their perusal in order that a comparison might be made of the standard of the various Benches. By thus supplying the means by which the learned Magistrates could ascertain the standards of their colleagues and compare them with their own, Mr. Leslie made in my opinion a very valuable contribution towards the ideal of standardization.

The following statement shows the actual expenditure incurred by Government on each of the four Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts during the year 1909:—

Girgaum, Rs. 1,719-13-10, Mazagaon, Rs. 1,687-2-0; Dadar Rs. 2,345-9-8; Fort, Rs. 1,660-10-3; total, Rs. 7,415-11-6. The total expenses were Rs. 182-1-0 more than in the preceding year. The rise is to be accounted for by an increase of expenditure under the head "Establishment charges on account of the Fort Court."

The following Government Resolution is appended:—

Resolution.—The Governor in Council has read Mr. Aston's report with interest. The Courts of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates have now finally established themselves as invaluable for the speedy disposal of cases and the relief of the stipendiary Courts. It is satisfactory to learn that on no single occasion was it necessary to adjourn a sitting for lack of a quorum, and the Governor in Council considers that great praise is due to the public spirit of those who have so freely given their services, and particularly to those mentioned in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's report and to Mr. A. K. Leslie.

THEFTS OF REGISTERED LETTERS.

Mail Guard Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

The police succeeded in arresting to-day a guard named Nagendra Nath Sanyal in connection with the systematic thefts of registered letters committed in transit on the East Indian Railway. In January last two cases of thefts of registered letters from mail bags were detected, in one case four registered letters containing Rs. 500 and in the second 26 letters with Rs. 2,000 were missed. After four months' search the Police at last arrested the mail guard.

SEDITION IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate framed today a charge against the printer of "Anal-prabha" for publishing seditious articles. The accused has been remanded. The case was adjourned.

The High Court admitted the appeal preferred by the writer of a seditious poem who was convicted by the Magistrate of Khulna and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

The Magistrate of Rungpur to-day delivered judgment in the "Vartabhaha" sedition case. Both the editor and printer were convicted; the former got three years' and the latter got one year's imprisonment.

HOWRAH GANG CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

A young Bangali Kabiraj, named Nanda Prosanno Roy, was arrested this morning at Balaghat in connection the Howrah gang case.

THE CONTROL OF MALARIA IN BOMBAY.

Ad Interim Report.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE Government of Bombay on Wednesday issued an ad interim report upon "Malaria in the Southern portion of the Island of Bombay" with suggestions regarding measures for its prevention by Dr. Charles Bentley, the Officer on Special Duty for Malaria investigation in this City. In it Dr. Bentley says:—

SPECIAL MEASURES.

SPECIAL MEASURES FOR LARGE CISTERNS.

The question of dealing with cisterns in general has been already discussed and it has been suggested that the erection of open cisterns should be prohibited in the future. Small open cisterns or those which are improperly covered can easily be dealt with, but the question of large open cisterns, such as exist in Mills and other places, is important. Fortunately with rare exceptions, these do not appear to be very dangerous and it would probably be sufficient to require such as already exist to be registered, licensed and periodically inspected. If found to be breeding mosquitoes they could be dealt with just as any other permanent breeding places, by cancelling the license, etc.

SPECIAL MEASURES FOR WELLS.

No fact has been more clearly demonstrated in the course of the present investigation, than the direct relationship that exists in Bombay between the presence of open wells and the occurrence of endemic Malaria. Where there are many wells, there is much Marlaria; where there are few wells, there is little Malaria, unless other special breeding places exist in large number; and where there are no wells, Malaria is usually reduced to a minimum. The protection of open wells therefore becomes the most important general measure of anti-malaria sanitation.

There are many thousands of open wells in Bombay and nearly three thousand are to be found in the portion of the City, South of Grant Road. Of these a very large number are the source of the species of mosquito responsible for the spread of Malaria. Many of these wells have been out of use for years and in many other cases the water is only required for washing purposes or the watering of plants. From a few wells water is taken for drinking purposes and from certain others for religious ceremonials, but at least one-half of the total number are used for no purpose whatsoever.

There is another point which must not be forgotten. The owners of these wells are few in number and the users of the water do not represent a very large proportion of the population; but the sufferers from Malaria, for which these wells are responsible, number many thousands. Moreover the owners of the wells, as holders of property, mostly belong to the wealthier classes of the community and can protect themselves from Malaria in many ways, or can afford to obtain the best medical advice and treatment; but the poor, who form the vast majority of those who suffer from Malaria owing to the existence of these open wells, are powerless to protect themselves from Malaria; neither can they afford efficient treatment for the disease which, though it may not often prove immediately fatal, is a potent cause of sickness, disability and lessened wage earning capacity with its attendant hardship and distress.

But the existence of a large amount of Malaria owing to the presence of open wells is not the only reason why their protection should be secured. For it must be made clear that, the neglect of this step will cause the almost certain failure of every other general measure of Malaria prevention, and as a natural sequence must entail the abandonment of the attempt to eradicate endemic Malaria from Bombay.

Broadly speaking wells may be divided into two classes:—

(A) Wells either within houses or so situated that they are overlooked by doors or windows from which tenants in the upper floors can draw water by means of a rope, without descending.

(B) Wells in compounds and gardens from which water can only be drawn by a person on the level of the well mouth.

Observation appears to show that generally speaking wells of type A are more dangerous than those of type B, and in particular, open wells in the dark basement of houses are almost invariably the haunt of the Malaria-carrier, "Nyssorhynchus stephensi.

Wells may be rendered innocuous as far as the breeding of mosquitoes is concerned in many ways—

(1) They can be filled up and permanently closed.

(2) If water is required, a tube-pump (Abyssinian Tube) may be placed in the well, which can then be filled up with gravel and sand as recommended by Kock. A supply of water thus obtained will in all probability be purified by filtration through the sand.

(3) They can be completely covered with stone or brick-work, reinforced concrete, sheet iron or wood, without any opening. If necessary a pump can be installed.

(4) They may be stocked with suitable fish and further protected by the provision of a cover of stone-work or concrete, sheet iron, wire gauze or wood, fitted with a trap-door.

(5) In some cases wells kept free of weed and floating matter and stocked with large numbers of small fish of a species known to prey upon mosquito larvæ, will probably require no other measure of protection.

Wells in which water has become obviously foul, putrid and stinking are no danger from the point of view of Malaria; because the mosquitoes that carry the disease will not breed in putrid water. On the other hand these wells often breed enormous number of other mosquitoes. Wells become foul either from non-use or from the entrance of sewage or foul matter. Such wells should be filled in or permanently closed. On no account should they be merely cleaned out as they then become potential breeding places for Malaria-carrying mosquitoes.

In view of these facts owners of wells should be obliged to register them and adopt one of the following alternatives:—

(1) Fill up the well.

(2) Permanently cover the well with concrete, stone or brick-work or sheet iron, allowing no opening through which a mosquito can pass and providing no trap-door: but fixing a pump in position if the water is required for use.

Wells protected in either of these ways would not require licensing.

All owners of wells of type A or B unwilling to protect them in this manner should be required to:—

(3) (a) Take out a license for their well;

(b) Protect it with a well-fitting cover of iron gauze (of not more than 1-16th inch mesh) or sound wooden planking, or sheet iron, with or without an accurately fitting trap-door; and in addition,

(c) Keep the well stocked with a sufficient number of small fish of a species known to destroy mosquito larvæ.

(d) Allow the well to be inspected periodically.

Provided that, in the case of wells of type B situated not less than 50 feet from a dwelling-house owners may be allowed to:—

(4) (a) Take out a license for the well.

(b) Keep the well stocked with large numbers of suitable fish.

(c) Keep the well free from weed and floating matter.

(d) Allow the well to be inspected periodically.

Wells required for religious purposes might be covered with either wire gauze or plate glass to allow sunlight to penetrate to them, but they must be stocked with fish and be liable to inspection.

Foul wells should "not be licensed" but the owners should be compelled to close them up.

LARGE TANKS

All large tanks should be licensed. They should be kept free of weed other than "Wolffia arhiza," and be stocked with large numbers of fish or failing this periodically treated with kerosine oil in amount proportionate to their area. Tanks which continued to harbour mosquito larvæ in spite of these measures should be filled in.

FOUNTAINS.

Fountains should be licensed and periodically inspected and owners should be required to keep them stocked with fish of a suitable species, or to completely empty them and dry them out at fixed intervals. Failing this they should be filled up and turned into flower beds.

GARDEN TANKS.

Garden tanks should be licensed and either stocked with a sufficient number of suitable fish or completely emptied and dried out at fixed intervals. Failing this they should be filled up.

GARDEN TUBS.

Garden tubs should be licensed. They should not be fixed or sunk in the earth and they should be provided with a suitable cover. Failure to keep them free of mosquito larvæ should entail the cancelling of the license and their removal.

NOTE.—The kind of fish specially recommended for wells, tanks and fountains is one locally known

as "Piku." It can be obtained at Marol. It may be suggested that the Municipality should make arrangements to place fish of this kind in any well, fountain or tank in which the water is sufficiently pure for these fish to live, on the owner of the same making application. If necessary a nominal charge might be made for the fish.

BREEDING PLACES OF SPECIAL CHARACTER—RESERVOIRS, ETC.

The reservoirs and filter-beds with their cushion-wells at Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada (Masagaon) have been shown to be dangerous permanent breeding places for Malaria-carrying mosquitoes, and will require special measures of control. At Malabar Hill, all the filter-beds and the reservoirs being covered, should render the matter comparatively simple. Every ventilator and opening in the roof must be protected by galvanised iron gauze. If necessary double doors must be provided to prevent mosquitoes entering and escaping through the doorways. At the present time they can go freely in and out.

At Bhandarwada it is a difficult matter to decide on any useful measure of control—apart from the covering of the filter-beds and the protection of every opening with wire gauze.

At Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada a considerable amount of work has already been done in the way of providing paces channels for leaking and waste water; and a scheme for reconstructing the waste water channel in the ravine at the west of the Malabar Hill reservoir has been sanctioned. This may do some good but will probably have but little appreciable effect upon the Malaria in the locality unless the reservoirs and filters are protected and the foreshore pools along the western coast are properly dealt with.

FORESHORE POOLS.

Foreshore pools existing at Colaba and Malabar Hill are a cause of considerable ill-health in their vicinity. For dealing with these breeding places it is doubtful if any measure short of reclamation will prove effective. There are two places in Colaba—one on the east and one on the west coast which require to be dealt with. The one immediately to the south of the Parsee Sanitarium, is an undoubted danger, and the other, the small bay immediately south of Sassoon Dock, could be reclaimed with but small outlay. In both cases it is probable that the value of the reclaimed land would amply repay the cost of reclamation which would benefit the entire neighbourhood.

In addition to these places it may be mentioned that, all along the foreshore of Upper Colaba "Culex and Myzomyia rossii" mosquitoes can be found breeding. Up to the present, malaria-carriers have not been found there, but it is quite possible that they may exist or that any slackening of the measures adopted by the Military authorities would cause them to appear.

The foreshore along Nepean Sea Road on the west of Malabar Hill is a more serious question. In its present condition it is a menace to the health of everyone living there—and it is doubtful if anything short of reclamation will free this site from Malaria. The matter is such an important one that steps should be taken without delay to have the area surveyed and a scheme of reclamation drawn up. Failing this, the best advice that can be given to residents in this part of Bombay is to abandon the locality if they wish to escape Malaria.

It appears probable that the cost of reclaiming this area would be more than recouped by the value of the reclaimed land for building sites.

BREEDING PLACES IN THE NEW DOCK WORKS.

Very large numbers of temporary breeding places of dangerous Anopheles "Nyssorhynchus stephensi" were found in the New Dock Works during the monsoon in the form of surface pools of rain water. Probably these were rendered dangerous by the existence of a considerable number of wooden fresh water tanks—many of which contained larvæ of "Nyssorhynchus stephensi." These tanks were always leaking and pools so formed often contained mosquito larvæ. The most important breeding places in the Dock Works did not appear to be actual excavations, although water collected there was often found to be infected; but the most dangerous pools were those on the upper surface of the works—formed in hollows in the ground. These ought not to be allowed to remain and the majority of them could be levelled off or filled up before the onset of the monsoon of 1910, without unduly interfering with the construction work.

Much good was done during the past year by the Inspector and the men appointed by the Port Trust to destroy mosquito larvæ, but it cannot be said that the breeding of "Nyssorhynchus stephensi" was entirely controlled. Purely destructive measures by the use of larvacides should not be relied upon except as a last resource. The covering of all water tanks, the filling up and levelling of the hollows on the upper works and the provision of temporary trench drains to carry off rain water is required. For pools in the actual excavations, the use of larvacides is the only measure that can be adopted and this must be persevered in until the completion of the work renders it unnecessary.

BREEDING PLACES IN THE RAILWAY YARDS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS AND CARNAC BUNDER.

A number of temporary pools of water were found in these yards during the monsoon and were treated with larvacide by a special staff appointed by the Railway Companies. These yards, in common with other large yards and compounds, require properly draining and levelling; and until this is done, they will always be a source of danger.

MINT, ARSENAL, TOWN HALL, NEW POST OFFICE, ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD, ETC.

At different times of the year breeding places for Malaria-carrying mosquitoes were discovered on all the above premises. At the Mint, St. George's Hospital, and especially the Government Dockyard, a considerable amount of preventive work was done during the year; but many pools of rain water and other breeding places were found at times in the yard at the back of the Mint, on the premises at the Arsenal and Town Hall and particularly in the neighbourhood of the New Post Office.

The thorough levelling and draining of all these yards and compounds should be insisted on.

HOLLOWS AND UNDRAINED SPACES.

A number of observations have shown that large yards and compounds, open spaces and vacant building plots, which in Bombay rarely appear to be properly levelled or drained, are a great danger when permanent breeding places of "Nyssorhynchus stephensi" exist in their vicinity. For in these circumstances the surface pools of fresh water that form during the monsoon may become infected and serve to increase the supply of Malaria-carriers enormously.

But the mere echo of the general statement that, all such places should be levelled and drained, will do little good.

General suggestions for filling in or draining the hundreds of hollows and low-lying open spaces that exist on the Island, have been repeated again and again without diminishing the number of such places or causing them to disappear even from the most important parts of the City. If such places are to be dealt with, special measures must be adopted; that is, where it can be shown than the levelling or draining of a place is necessary, these measures should be enforced.

There are many hollows and open spaces in the North of the Island which have little influence upon Malaraia and do not require either draining or filling up at present on that account. But there are places in the very heart of the City which undoubtedly serve to increase the Malaria in their neighbourhood and these places should be dealt with. It is obvious that for many years to come it will be impossible to drain or fill in the flats completely, but this is no reason why Middle Colaba, for instance, should be allowed to remain in its present condition.

But whatever is attempted should be carried through systematically, section by section, or ward by ward. The levelling or draining of one or two places in each ward will affect nothing, but the levelling and draining of a dozen places in one section may make a considerable difference. But it is doubtful if the levelling and efficient surface draining of yards and open spaces in the City will be carried out except by the enforcement of special bye-laws (Specimens of drainage bye-laws may be found in the Appendix).

It may be suggested therefore that if it is found on examination that the powers conferred by the Municipal Act are not sufficient to enforce the proper levelling and draining of open spaces in the City—special bye-laws for this purpose should be passed without delay; and these, while being made generally applicable to conditions in the whole of Bombay, should be specifically applied in the first instance to the south of the City.

When this has been done, action should be taken in each ward successively; A ward should be dealt with first and B and C thereafter. In this way efforts can be concentrated on a given area and appreciable results will be obtained.

MISCELLANEOUS BREEDING PLACES.

In certain places, notably in Frere Road and Manson Road near Prince's and Victoria Docks, and at Colaba near the Apollo Press, collections of machinery afford numerous breeding places for "Nyssorhynchus stephensi" during the monsoon. In certain other places collections of old tins, tubs, etc., provide breeding places for mosquitoes of all kinds, "Nyssorhynchus stephensi" the Malaria-carrier among them. At Jamsetjee Bunder in Colaba—earthenware vessels and tubs of dye used by fishermen for colouring their nets have been found to afford excellent breeding places for "Nyssorhynchus stephensi" and other mosquitoes.

In regard to all such breeding places, attempts at preventing their formation or controlling them will be futile, unless it is clearly understood that, neglect on the part of those responsible will entail a penalty. Owners of machinery should be compelled to stack it in such a way that it will not afford opportunities for the breeding of mosquitoes. Owners of empty tins, etc., should likewise be compelled to take due precautions.

From a consideration of the measures described in the foregoing columns it will be seen that in all probability special bye-laws will be required in order to attain the successful eradication of endemic Malaria from Bombay. With this view a number of extracts from Ordinances and Bye-laws in force in different parts of the world have been included in an appendix. They will show what is being done elsewhere and serve as a guide for Bombay.

It will be seen that Bombay has already lagged behind the times in the matter of mosquito-prevention, but it still remains for her to lead the van in such work in India. Nor is she without cause to make the attempt, for it is an anomaly that people should be exposed to the danger of contracting Malaria in the very heart of the City and in her most important residential quarters as is the case at present.

The centre of Calcutta is free from endemic Malaria, and in 1901 when the Royal Society's Special Commission visited that City they could find no evidence of the disease there, although it is known to exist in the outskirts; but in Bombay the centre of the City and the best portions of the Island are affected by Malaria while the outskirts appear to escape any serious amount of the disease. This condition of things need not continue, for as has already been pointed out there is no insuperable obstacle to the complete eradication of endemic Malaria from the greater part of Bombay.

HOSPITAL CONSULTING STAFFS.

The Governor in Council has been pleased to approve the following arrangements for the formation of Consulting Staffs at the Government hospitals in Bombay:—

(1) The Medical Officer in charge of a hospital shall have the right to call in, from the list given below, the members of the Consulting Staff of his hospital whenever he requires their assistance.

(2) A patient on his friends may request the Medical Officer to call in one of the consultants appointed for the hospital.

(3) When a member of the Consulting Staff of a hospital is called in at the request of a patient, or his friends, the usual fee of Rs. 30 will be paid to the consultant by the patient except in cases in which the Medical Officer considers that the fee should be remitted on account of the poverty of the patient.

(4) The list will be subject to revision in May every year or from time to time as may be considered expedient.

CONSULTING STAFFS FOR BOMBAY HOSPITALS.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

Consulting Physician ...	...	First Physician, J J Hospital
,, Surgeon ...	...	Senior Surgeon, J J Hospital
,, Obstetric Physician	...	Obstetric Physician, J J Hospital
,, Ophthalmic Surgeon	...	Ophthalmic Surgeon, J J Hospital
,, Bacteriologist	...	Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory
,, Alienist ...	...	Superintendent, Colaba Asylum
,, Physician ...	...	Dr J W. Field, M R C S, L R C P

JAMSETJI JEJEEBHOY AND ALLIED HOSPITALS.

Consulting Physician ...	...	Physician, St George's Hospital
,, Surgeon ...	...	Surgeon, Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital
,, Obstetric Physician	...	First Physician, Kama and Albless Hospitals
,, Bacteriologist	...	Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory
,, Alienist ...	...	Superintendent, Colaba Asylum

GOKALDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

Consulting Physician ...	...	Physician, St George's Hospital
,, Surgeon ...	...	Senior Surgeon, J J Hospital
,, Obstetric Physician	...	Obstetric Physician, J J Hospital
,, Ophthalmic Surgeon	...	Ophthalmic Surgeon, J J Hospital
,, Bacteriologist	...	Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory
,, Alienist ...	...	Superintendent, Colaba Asylum

KAMA AND ALBLESS HOSPITALS.

Consulting Physician ...	...	First Physician, J J Hospital
,, Surgeon ...	...	Senior Surgeon, J J Hospital
,, Obstetric Physician	...	Obstetric Physician, J J Hospital
,, Ophthalmic Surgeon	...	Ophthalmic Surgeon, J J Hospital
,, Bacteriologist	...	Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory
,, Alienist ...	...	Superintendent, Colaba Asylum

CHESHIRE GOALKEEPER'S FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I send a list of further contributions to Private Eyres Benefit Fund received at the Y. M. C. A. Office. The fund will be closed on May 31st. All donations should be sent in before that date.—Yours &c.

H. A. DENNIS,
Secretary.

		Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged ...		397
Per. E Gawthrone		3
Per the Station Supdt., Victoria Terminus		5
F. A.		3
W. A. R.		2
1st Gloucestershire Regiment N.C.O's and Men, A Company ...	40-8	230
N. C. O's and Men, B Company ...	78-0	
N. C. O's and Men, C Company ...	48-8	
N. C. O's and Men, D Company ...	63-0	
Total Rs.		640

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We will feel obliged if you will permit us through your columns, to thank all those kind friends who, by their ready help, enabled the Concert at the Bandstand on Tuesday night, to be pronounced a success. We would particularly mention Lt.-Col. Sarjeant, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, for use of the Stage; Messrs. Spencer and Co., Ltd., who sent 200 cigars for free distribution; John Haig and Co., J. and G. Stewart and Co., for a case of whisky each; The Jost Fan Co., for use of lights and fans; Mr. Hogan, for aerated waters; and the men of the Gloster Regiment, who helped us in different ways; and last but not least, those who so kindly undertook the task of selling tickets, especially a young lady who does not wish her name mentioned.

As soon as the accounts are in, we will let you know the amount available for Private Eyres.—Yours, &c.,

C. V. M. PRITCHARD,
A. L. MORGAN.

77, Hornby Road, May 26th.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers" It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE PROGRESS OF BUDDHISM.

Interesting Address at "Wesaka" Festival.

At the "Wesaka" Festival in celebration of the "Lord Buddha" anniversary at Calcutta, Rai Bahadur Narendro Nath Sen delivered an interesting address on the progress of Buddhism in the world.

The present celebration, he remarked, is of great interest to the Buddhist world in view of the fact that it precedes the great year 1911 which will complete the first half of the five thousand years following the attainment of Buddhahood by the Holy One. We stand thus almost on the threshhold of the great epoch to which we have been anxiously looking forward. It is said in Buddhist Scriptures that the expiration of the five thousand years will be marked by the advent of the Maitreya Buddha, the successor of the Gautama Buddha. In my previous addresses, I have called pointed attention to the traditional belief prevailing among Buddhists as to the occurrence of phenomenal events immediately before and after the 2500th year of the attainment of Buddhahood by Gautama. From all that has happened already, and is happening even now, there can be no mistake that the coming year will be a memorable one in the history of the world.

Having spoken of the discovery of the Buddha relics, the speaker detailed evidence that in early times the Buddhist religion was established in Mexico and other parts of America remarking that all these facts had come to light in the decade preceding the birth of the new cycle.

It is said that a letter is still preserved with great care in the Royal Palace of China which the Buddhist Governor of Cabul wrote to the Chinese Emperor towards the end of the fifth century, A. D., giving the details of the newly discovered continent in the Far West, which he had himself visited and where he had firmly laid the foundations of Buddhism. Professor Fryer has given a detailed description of the relics of Buddhist architecture and statuary including the familiar stone images of Buddha, which are to be found in profuse abundance throughout Mexico, and some of which, especially Buddha's images, appear to have been preserved in the fine museum in the capital of that State. The names of many towns and localities in Mexico would seem to be distinctly of Buddistic origin, such as Gautamala (Gootamalaya). Sacapuras (Sakyapura), &c. On an image of Buddha, found in some ancient ruins, is inscribed the name Skomon, which is easy of identification with Sakyamuni. Columbus is said to have expressed surprise at the indications of a high civilisation among the indigenous inhabitants of some parts of America, and Professor Fryer draws attention to the fact that the descendants of these people still call their priests "Lamas." The ruins of monasteries, temples, images, etc., have been discovered in abundance in many parts of America, and among the finds, curiously enough, are some images of the Hindu god, Ganesha. The Buddhist colonisation of America has been further proved by the Chinese of America has been further proved by the Chinese historian Ma-Thang-Ling, who says that in 299 A. D., a Buddhist resident of Cafing (Cabul), named Hari Sen, on his way back from Fusang (ancient Buddhist name for America) visited the Court of the Chinese Emperor, Yung Yuyan, with many valuable presents. The account given by Hari Sen is said to be still preserved in the Royal Palace of China. It appears from this, that in ancient times Cabul was an intergral part of India and a great centre of Buddhism. It was from Cabul that Hari Sen travelled to America via China. Professor Fryer has found the description of Fusang given by Hari Sen tally exactly with Mexico. Moreover, there appears to be a tradition still extent in Mexico of a great saint in flowing robes coming to that country from an unknown land more than a thousand years ago, preaching a religion of lofty morality among the people, as well as of another saint at a later period of the ancient history of Fusang.

THE CHINESE IN TIBET.

If the discovery of Lord Buddha's relics is a wonder, he continued, no less so is the flight of the Dalai Lama from Tibet. Who could have ever dreamt that such a personage as the Dalai Lama should be a refugee in India? But you will find that it is but the result of the working of the cyclic law. I am not concerned here with the merits of the case between the Dalai Lama and the Chinese Government. Looking far ahead into the future, I cannot but foresee the great good accruing to Tibet and, through Tibet, to the Buddhist world at large. In this connection I would lay before you a few revelations from that great storehouse of ancient wisdom—the "Secret Doctrine of Madame Blavatsky. On page 413, Vol. III of that great work it is stated: "Another prophecy declares that the Secret Doctrine shall remain in all its purity in Bhod-Yul (Tibet), only to be set out in it keep free from foreign invasion. The very visits of Western natives, however friendly, would be baneful to the Tibetan populations. This is the true key to Tibetan exclusiveness." In view of this prophecy, what does Chinese suzerainty over Tibet signify but the ultimate good of that Holy Land? It should be borne in mind here that the Dalai Lama, after all, is not the supreme spiritual head of Lamaism. Many have fallen into an error in supposing that the deposition of the Dalai Lama means a cataclysm in the spiritual world. The Tashi (or Teshu) Lama is the real spiritual head of Tibet, as an incarnation of Lord Buddha, and he is there protected by the Chinese. One of the great things which we may look forward to in the future is the gradual unfolding of the scroll of Ancient Wisdom. On page 389 of the "Secret Doctrine Vol. III it is stated that the Tibetan Lamasers contain many secret and semi-secret volumes, detailing the lives of great "Sages." How much will not the world gain by access to these great storehouses of wisdom.

We have the most pleasing fact before us that all Buddhist nations are making phenomenal progress in all directions. A new era has opened in China. The most remarkable movement proceeding in that country is in the direction of social and moral reform. It is becoming more and more evident every day that the Chinese are waking up from their lethargy and that new patriotic aspirations have been born amongst them. The rapid development of China within the past few years surpasses anything that has yet been heard of regarding any modern nation. A Constitution is to be granted to the Chinese in October next, preliminary to the opening of a national Parliament. When China accomplishes all that she has undertaken, she will be found to eclipse even the wonderful Land of the Rising Sun. The rise of China, Japan and other Buddhist countries has a great interest for us for they are united to India by the bond of spiritual kinship. It is well known that China received the light from India and Japan in turn from China.

INDIA, JAPAN AND CHINA.

The extent of the debt which China and Japan owe to India is however perhaps not fully understood. You must be aware that there has been started recently an association, called Indo-Japanese Association in Tokyo, with the object of promoting friendly relations between India and Japan. The Association has an organ, called the Journal, and in it has appeared, now and some interesting accounts of the spread of Buddhism into China and Japan from India. Count Okuma drew attention to the fact that the influence of Buddhism struck such a deep root in Japan "that until quite recently we regarded Tenjiku, the birth place of Buddha, as a sort of heaven and with a sense of homage." India's relationship with Japan, therefore, said Count Okuma, "may be likened to a kinship that has long existed between two old families." Dr. J Takakusu, M. A. D. Lit., has discovered, after a laborious research in the Japanese official records, that so far back as 799 A. D., Indians frequented Japan. The Rev. Dito Shimaji, another Japanese savant has been successful in tracing the intercourse between India and Japan to a much earlier period. He gives accounts of several Buddhist monks from India having visited Japan so early as the seven century A. D. The most wonderful record extant is that of an Indian Brahmin named Bodhisena, who went to China, through Central Asia, and thence to Japan on the 18th of the fifth month in the year, 836. The Emperor conferred on him the title of "Sako" or Bishop. His tomb is said to be still in existence. From the ancient records, it is obvious that though Indian Buddhists were not so greatly in evidence in Japan, they settled in considerable numbers in China. There is evidence, both in Sanskrit literature as well as in the annals of China, that at a remote ancient time parts of China were colonised by Indians. In the code of Manu distinct statement is made to the effect that the Chinese were degenerate Kshatriyas. This would show that as many Indians migrated to China, so many Chinese migrated to India frequently. The distinguished French scholar Mr. Panther, Sir Henry Yule and others corroborate the theory that Indians passed into Shensi the western-most Province of China and formed a State named "Thein," the original name for China.

THE VALUE OF BUDDHISM.

All these are striking facts; and we should rejoice at the Buddhist revival which is going on in both hemispheres at the present time. The Buddhist Society of Great Britain and Ireland, under the leadership of the celebrated Scotch Buddhist—Bhikku Ananda Maitreya—will resume its work with redoubled energy in 1911. As regards America, it may be noted with interest that the Harvard University has just appointed Mr. Koosabhi, a native of Southern India and a reputed Pali scholar; as Assistant to Professor Lanman to help him in the translation of the great work "Bisuddhi Maggya" from Pali to English. The conclusions which we may draw from the study of Buddhist literature may be put as follows:—India made the greatest progress during the Buddhist period, The reign of Asoka was the most progressive and prosperous of all reigns recorded in the history of Ancient India. During this period the ruler and the ruled lived on the best of terms and there was no racial jealousy or animosity in the land. In a word the Buddhist period was the brightest page in the history of India. China, Japan, Siam, Ceres and other Buddhist countries are fast rising again in the scale of nations by following the moral teachings and precepts of Buddhism. It is proposed to hold a Buddhist Congress next year, to which delegates will be invited from all parts of the world. I hope and trust the project will be successfully carried into execution. Buddhist Councils were held frequently under the Buddhist Kings, which helped greatly in keeping intact the purity of Buddhism in those days. Buddhism in modern times has degenerated as much as Hinduism, and it is most essential that we should hold a Congress from time to time to discuss and decide important questions affecting the Buddhistic faith.

TORCH-BEARERS.

M. PAULHAN, like the young Orlando, has conquered more than he knows. Everybody is wondering what is to be the next achievement in aerial navigation. Mr. Wilbur Wright, whose speculations have hitherto been cautious enough, is now talking confidently of the chances of a flight across the Atlantic.

What M. Paulhan has done—and to this extent let Mr. Grahame White share his glory—is to put a spark to our imaginations. They are sluggish things normally. Their power is hidden deep under layers of accumulated every-day rubbish. We call this rubbish; when we are in ordinary moods, hard fact. But through the layers the train is continually laid, and now and then something little or great, fixes it, and there follows an explosion of human ambition. Hard facts become as nought. Our thoughts press into the future. We conquer time and space. We are as gods. Boundaries cannot hold us, nor difficulties terrify. For a time we leave on the wonders that are to be. Then, sooner or later according to the amount of reserve force in these imaginations of ours, the spark dies in the layers of hard fact which are so very hard gather down again and once more we are cynics instead of seers, plodders instead of prophets.

M. Paulhan's flight applies the spark, as did M. Blériot's, because it had a definite purpose a starting; place and a goal, which it achieved. A longer flight at random would not be nearly so inspiring. There have been very long flights which have caused interest but not enthusiasm. A purposeless sailing through space misses the human mark. What we seek is a practical assurance that a man may get on a flying machine from the place he is into the place where he would be. The definiteness of aim is the cause of the amazing zeal, the outburst of fancy caused by M. Paulhan's exploit. Even in our delirium we retain some sense of object and end. At the back of our minds is now the thought that M. Paulhan has shown the way in which many others may follow in which mankind may soon be following.

Little purpose can be served by speculation on the future of aviation. Nobody knows, nobody can tell, whither we are tending. It may be that in the course of a few years we shall travel through space as comfortably as we travel at this moment on land and water. What seems so dangerous may become, by a quick succession of improvements and safeguards, as well guarded as the railway train and the ship. In comparatively few years human ingenuity has fenced round ocean travel so that it is as safe as land-going. Marine architecture has improved. Sounder construction, submarine signalling, wireless telegraphy, and other devices of the scientist have deposed Atlantics and Pacifics from their sovereignty. Life is still lost on sea; it is still lost on land but precaution has rendered the chances of safety immeasurably greater.

That which has happened on the waters may happen in the air. Science directing its energies to the subjugation of obstacles may triple-arm the airship. On the other hand—we have to give ear to the still small voice of caution—the flights already witnessed may prove nothing but feats of virtuosity. The history of the aeroplane for a hundred or two years to come may resemble that of the balloon, which staggered the eighteenth century, and has never developed into a vehicle of traffic. The difficulties Paulhan has taught us momentarily to laugh at may prove our masters.

But whatever happens to aviation nothing can deprive of their fame those who have fired the spark of man's imagination. The names of Daedalus and Icarus live in mythology. They serve us to-day as emblems of hopeful ingenuity and rash daring. For more prosperous qualities we may laud those who set men thinking on the conquest of the air. Who can estimate what inspiration the workers have drawn from the fancies of men like Jules Verne and H. G Wells? Mr. Wells, in particular, has a claim to be remembered as a firer of the sparks of imagination. He saw a man as birds flying and doing other marvellous things. The other marvellous things have not yet come off. Perhaps it is as well we should receive no visit from the Martins. But the flying-machine is now to be seen in very practice, and it seems more likely that some future Paulhan will take a trip to the nearest planet than that earth should suffer from the depredations of monster invaders. After the men of thought, all honour to the Daedaluses who toiled often amid jeers and the imputation of madness, to make the machines. On their heels in the race of praise come the descendants of Icarus, who have dared and still dare destruction in their defiance of air and elements. They hand on the torch which fires the human mind to high ambitions.—"St. Jame's Budget."

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th May 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	26	2	0 p.m.	0	57
Suez	26	2	30 p.m.	0	17

NOTICES.

Cable Assam Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-11-09).

Bhamo route to China restored (25-5-10).

Turkish route interrupted (25-5-10).

All Burma wires right. Traffic up to time (25-5-10).

WHAT HAS AWAKENED CHINA?

How Europe Betrayed Itself and the Consequences.

Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil has issued a book which has one insistent note—that China is Awake. This book, "Changing China," has a definite object in view—but over and above that comes the clamant demand that nations which call themselves civilised shall be honest in their deals with China. "For centuries," writes Lord William, "China has been the land that never moved." But to-day it is moving at a great rate. What has awakened China? There are two chief causes. The less appreciated factor that is causing the regeneration of China is Christianity; the larger and more obvious factor is the new national movement. The cause of the national movement was the sense of humiliation brought about by political events, culminating in the battle of Mukden, where a flagrant act of insolent contempt for the laws of neutrality was felt all the more because China had to submit to that which she was powerless to resist. After China's defeat by Japan the sting of her humiliation gave to China a sense of resentment against all foreigners, rather than a sense of repentance for her own shortcomings and the missionaries found hostility to their work in every part of China. That hostility resulted in the murder of two German Roman Catholic missionaries in Shantung. The well-known action of Germany in demanding a cession of territory as a punishment for this murder may have been a good stroke of policy, but it has brought but little honour either to Germany or to Christianity. In fact, it may be regarded as a most regrettable action from a missionary point of view, for it convinced the Chinese that the missionary was but a part of the civil administration of a hostile country, and that if China was to be preserved from the foreigner, missionaries must be induced to leave the country. A deep feeling of national resentment spread over the land, which was encouraged by some in authority.

A TURNING POINT IN HISTORY.

Lord William Cecil points out what an extraordinary effect the defeat of Russia by Japan had.

I believe the battle of Mukden will prove one of the turning points in the history of the world. Few of us have any conception of the bitterness, of the humiliation of China. People speak of Russia as having been humiliated, but my experience is that the Russians looked at the whole question as a colonial war in which a bungling Government embroiled their country—a war which, if it demonstrated the incapacity of their officers, proved the courage of their soldiers. But the humiliation of China was intense. When one remembers the position that the Emperor occupies in China; when one also remembers the reverential feeling that exists towards ancestors, one realises what it must have meant to the Chinaman that the site of the tombs of their Emperors should have been the scene of that titanic struggle between the Russian and the West. But the result of this humiliation was to burn in the lesson that Japan had taken the right course, and that however hateful were Western ways, they were a necessity, and that every lover of China must do his best to introduce them into the Empire.

CHINA AND WESTERN WAYS.

When we remember the size of China, we may well ask ourselves what effect this policy will have on the rest of the world. We have at present a period of reflection, for how long we cannot tell. The task of welding East and West into one whole is in practice proving difficult, and at present failure is very often the result; but with Japan as a successful example, and with the threat of national extinction and foreign domination before them, the Chinese are never give up the task, whatever the exact result may be. I think one may assert without rashness that not only will it fundamentally alter the whole of China, but through China affect the whole world. Turning them to the higher side of the awakening of China, Lord William Cecil says that "we can attribute it directly and indirectly to Christianity." He pays high tribute to the Christian Literature Society and the Bible Societies and shows how pervasive has been their work.

If Germany, by her action in Shantung, put before China a false and most repellent view of Christianity, the heroic sufferings of the martyred missionaries, both yellow and white, presented Christianity to a wondering world in its purest aspect. After those thousands of Christians had suffered in Shan-si, the Home bodies, especially the China Inland Mission, refused to accept compensation for the blood that had been shed in the cause of the Gospel. The Chinese were then convinced that the German presentation of Christianity was not the only one; if Germany could look on Christianity only as a stalking horse behind which she could creep up to her prey, the English-speaking races had a holier ideal to teach, and one which was more consonant with the words of the Founder of our religion.

A POWER FROM GOODNESS.

The awakening of China has two aspects. From one aspect China is awakening to the value of the science and arts of the West; from the other China is awakening to she fact that there is in the West a power which comes from goodness, and that goodness has its root in Christian faith. It is this twofold aspect of the awakening of China which is so important to bear in mind, for if she is to share in our civilisation in the future, it is both our duty and our interest to see that this great world-movement is encouraged to develop on its higher side." What is the loadstone which draws Europe to China? Cupidity! "The virgin wealth of her mineral resources." This book points out that China may affect Europe, militarily, commercially, and morally. As to commercial influence Lord William says that if in China "the fourth of the labour of this world is living under sweating conditions, the other three-fourths may consider themselves lucky if their income is not cut down by 25 per cent. China may, and probably will, degrade the moral tone of Europe. On the other hand it will be quite possible that she may act as a moral tonic," writes Lord William. "China is trying to accept Western civilisation, but there is a danger that it will be without Christianity. The Chinese, above all races, are least fitted to be led by the European, as they differ from him in most racial characteristic. If they are to be led by their own race, their own race must be fit to lead them."

THE CHANGING SOCIAL ORDER.

Look where one may, the ceremonies of the old titular and social order are melting rapidly away before the inroad of democracy and the individual; before quality which is ousting birthright before talent, which is ousting privilege; before merit and character which have destroyed the hereditary principal and the whole conception of class autocracy, writes the "English Review".

"What is taking place in England to-day is indeed inevitable. It is the issue of a long-pent-up tension which has at last found recognised and public expression. Exactly the same thing is taking place in Germany. Social Democracy in Germany owes its enormous strength simply to the crass folly and brutality of the bourgeois classes to Bismarck, primarily, who thought to strangle it by mediæval methods of coercion and destruction, and by the Government and the squirearchy ever since, who see in it but the arrogance of presumption. That the aristocracy in this country, and those who work and write for them, do not grasp the change that has come upon the world, as the result of education, industrialism, and capitalism, is a serious sign for England. It shows that they are no longer the leaders of the people, no longer abreast with the thought of the times and they have sunk to the defensive. They fight not because they know their cause to be right, but because they know their whole economic and hereditary privileged estate to be jeopardised. They have become careless, cynical overbearing. They are no longer real because the reality of their privilege is defunct, because they are but the effigies of their illustrious ancestry, like the scarabei in Egyptian tombs."

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 26.

The advance of the monsoon, that occurred yesterday, in the Bay has nearly spent itself, and beyond giving nearly general rain in Burma has only given a few falls in Orissa. Scattered thunderstorms also occurred in the United Provinces. Tavoy and Rangoon had two inches; Bassein and Maymyo one and a half; Mandalay, three; Dehra Dun, one; Gorakhpur and Muktesar, three quarters.

Forecast.—Local rain in Burma and a few falls in North-East India and the United Provinces.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 26th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad records 0·33" of rain during a nor'-wester. Skies are heavily clouded at that station, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper at Allahabad and contains the average amount of moisture at the other stations. Night temperature is 10° in defect at Allahabad; in the extreme western districts both day and night temperatures continue in slight excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in slight excess at Jacobabad and normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division; the minimum is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Kathiawar and north Gujarat and clear elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and at Bhavnagar Para; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in slight excess in the north-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now in slight excess at some stations during the day.

General Remarks.—Allahabad is the only station reporting precipitation of importance. There has been an increase of cloud in the south of the Peninsula.

A few thunderstorms may possibly occur in Malabar and the Madras Deccan.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

CHARGE AGAINST A NAWAB'S SON.

Further particulars are given in the Calcutta papers of the case in which Prince Sahebzada Mahomed Behraj Shah, a son of Nawab Ahmed Shah of Tollygunge, is charged with having cheated the firm of Messrs. Durga Das and Co., of Radha Bazar, in respect of goods worth about Rs. 1,000.

The prosecution evidence is to the effect that accused went to complainant's shop on the 15th instant and selected some goods to the value of Rs. 150, and gave a post-dated cheque for the same on Messrs. Brault and Co., with instructions to cash it on the 20th instant. Subsequently, on the 17th, it is stated he again called at the place and ordered some more goods, of the aggregate value of Rs. 855, which he directed to be sent to his house, 55, Dhurrumtollah Street. When this was done, accused signed his name on the back of the memo. presented to him, asking the man to come the next day for payment of the money. On the 18th instant accused sent a registered letter to the complainant firm asking for a week's time for meeting his liability. On the 20th instant the cheque for Rs. 150 was presented to the bankers, to be cashed, but the complainants were informed that the Prince had nothing left to his credit in the bank. Under the circumstances the firm alleged that they had been duped.

The case has been adjourned.

COMEDY OF A

BY THE WAY.

THE FIRST R.A. EXHIBITION.

The first Royal Academy Exhibition was opened Pall-mall on April 26, 1769, when 130 works were shown. It is interesting to recall what the artists and public of that age regarded as "the pictures of the year." They were the four canvases of the President, Sir Joshua Reynolds—including the latter piece of Miss Morris as "Love Nursing Hope" and the portraits of Mrs. Bouverie and Mrs. Crew; Francis Cotes's "Hebe"; Angelica Kauffmann's "Hector and Andromache" and "Venus directing Aeneas"; Hone's "Piping Boy"; Cipriani's "Annunciation"; Benjamin West's "Venus Lamenting Adonis"; and last, but not least, Gainsborough's wonderful portrait of Lady Molyneux.

CIVIL SERVANTS' TENURE OF OFFICE.

It has been general belief that those who enter the Civil Service of the State by means of competitive examination have a permanent position from which they can be discharged only under certain exceptional circumstances. According to Mr. Hobhouse, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury this is not the case. Mr. Hobhouse, states, that all Civil Servants hold their offices "during pleasure," and that their services can be dispensed with at any time when they are no longer required. This statement arose out of the case of the redundant assistant accountants in the War Office who had declined to accept compulsory transference to another department.

THE PURCHASER OF THE REMBRANDT.

Mr. Henry Clay Frick, whose purchase of Rembrandt's "Polish Rider" will transfer another European art treasure to America, is one of the Pittsburg multi-millionaires. He is at the head of what is said to be the largest coke-producing firm in the world, "operating" nearly 40,000 acres of land and 12,000 coke ovens, with a daily capacity of 25,000 tons. Mr. Frick has also been closely associated with Mr. Carnegie in steel production. He was chairman of the Carnegie board of managers during the Homestead strike of 1892, and was exposed to serious personal risks in that conflict. His own coke business was started by Mr. Frick in a small way, after he had spent some years as a clerk in his grandfather, a flour merchant.

COLONEL NOLAN AND THE CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS.

Mr. F. Hugh O'Donnell, in his recently published history of the Irish Parliamentary Party, pays a well-deserved tribute to Colonel Nolan, formerly M.P. for County Galway, for his action in connexion with the abolition of flogging in the Army. The entire professional opinion of military circles in 1879 was fanatically ranged on the side of the cat-o'-nine-tails; and for the stand he took in Parliament against it Colonel Nolan, a keen soldier and statesmanlike patriot, was subjected to every kind of insult. But he persevered, and, seconded by Major O'Beirne and others, had the satisfaction ultimately of seeing this barbarous method of punishment entirely done away with. Mr. O'Donnell himself took an active part in the proceedings on the subject having spoken no fewer than 164 times.

A WORKMAN REFORMER.

Mr. O'Donnell, in his book, also does justice to the efforts of Mr. Alexander Macdonald, M.P., for Stafford, who gave an overwhelming impulse to the struggle. Mr. Macdonald had a flogged father to avenge, and this fact made him all the more determined and bitter. Macdonald's father had been a sailor on a ship of war. Some trifling quarrel with a superior had brought him to the court-martial, and the sentence of fifty lashes at the hands of the burly boatswain's mates. He was cut to the bones, and bore the scars to his dying day. Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Joseph Cowen, and Mr. O'Donnell formed themselves into a Secret Committee inside the House of Commons, and it was their mission to obstruct until public sentiment was thoroughly aroused, and act with vigour when the moment for action arrived. It was a grim fight, and Macdonald especially did work "for which an ignorant an ungrateful democracy never thanked him sufficiently."

OPERA CLUB.

An interesting rumour is going the rounds in musical circles of London. It is to the effect that Mr. Beecham, whose season of light opera at His Majesty's Theatre is arousing great expectations, is now forming an Opera Club. The central idea of the scheme, is that the society shall form a backbone of support for opera in the bented kingdom. In this connection it is interesting to recall that some scheme of the kind was suggested a few years ago, and that Mr. Beecham's new enterprise will follow very much on the lines of that proposal. It is understood Mr. Beecham has already secured the names of about a hundred influential people who are favourably impressed with the idea, and there is, therefore, good prospect of the scheme maturing.

THE PALACE AND MUSIC.

Whatever may be its ultimate fate, the Crystal Palace will always be remembered by music-lovers foe its part during the last half a century in spreading a taste for classical music among the masses. British composers, in particular, have reason to be grateful for the many opportunities afforded them by the late Sir A. Manns for bringing their orchestral works to a first hearing. Almost every living British composer of note was given his first chance at the Crystal Palace. Sir C. H. H. Parry, Sir Villiers Stanford, Dr. Cowen, Mr. E. German, Sir Arthur Sullivan, Mr. Hamish, McCunn, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Sir G. A. Macfarren, Mr. Coleridge-Taylor, and Mr. F. Corder are amongst those whom Manns introduced to the public. Sir E. Algar was not first heard at Sydenham, but he owes much to the famour series of Saturday Orchestral Concerts. Practically self-taught, as a young man he often travelled from his Worcester home to London to listen to a Saturday concert at the Palace, and his wonderful command over the resources of the orchestra is in no small measure due to his patient analytical study of the scores he heard performed there. The Palace was opened with music in 1854, and Sir Frederick Bridge and Dr. W. H. Cummings are among the few survivors of the choir on that occasion.

SIR R. ANDERSON'S REMINISCENCES.

The public will scan the pages of Sir Robert Anderson's reminiscences in the current issue of Blackwood's Magazine without finding any amazing revelation such as that concerning the authorship of "Parnellism and Crime," which caused so great a sensation. Sir Robert, if now more discreet, is none the less entertaining. Here are two of his sayings: The twin curses of drink and gambling account for the great majority of the offences recorded in the criminal statistics. A drinking man may possibly be trustworthy when sober, but, drunk or sober, a gambler can never be trusted. And betting is akin to duelling, but more degrading.... The time will come when taking another man's money in this way will be deemed disgraceful." Elsewhere in these reminiscences Sir Robert Anderson says his purpose is "not to expose and denounce the mingled stupidity and barbarity of our methods of dealing with criminals." This suggests that he could, if he would, say something of considerable importance on a really important matter. Is it too much to hope that he will do so?

CONCERNING BETTERTON.

Betterton, the actor, was the subject of one of the greatest compliments ever paid to a player. He was playing the Ghost on one occasion to Booth's Hamlet, and the great tragedian was so astonished at the look on Betterton's face that for some minutes he was unable to proceed. Betterton appears to have been very popular among his fellow-players, and, according to Leigh Hunt, he "would perform when he was ill, rather than hinder the profits of his brother actors." His portrait was painted by Alexander Pope, who divided his spare time between amateur painting and amateur gardening. Between Pope and Betterton there existed, during the later years of the poet's life, a curious and oddly-assorted friendship, and it is said that Pope, at the time of his death, was preparing for publication a volume of selections from Chaucer, purporting to have been modernised by Betterton.

A HUMOROUS DEBTOR.

A noted comedian was in debt to his green grocer, a Mr. Berry, who had sent in his bill, with a request for prompt payment. The following morning the comedian entered the greengrocer's shop, in an apparent rage, and, throwing the bill on the counter, addressed the tradesman as follows: "Here's a pretty mulberry! You have sent in your billberry before it is dewberry. Your father, the elderberry, would not have been such a gooseberry. But you need not look blackberry, for I do not care a strawberry, and shall not pay you till Christmas Berry."

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

There is a very strong probability of our having musical comedy in the autumn at the Garrick Theatre, writes a London correspondent. A syndicate—has been formed for the production in the West End of "Die Foersterchristl" ("Christine of the Forest"). Miss Fritzi Scheff will appear in the title-role in America in the autumn under the management of the Shuberts. It is a "soubrette" part of great promise. The "jeune premier" will not sing for it is a "straight" romantic comedy character. The "atmosphere" of the piece is that of "Old Heidelberg." It has been played 525 times in Vienna, and over 200 times in the chief Continental centres. The music is the work of Jarnot, who has a big reputation.

WHAT ARE OUR DRAMATISTS DOING.

Sir Arthur Pinero, Mr. J. M. Barrie, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, Mr. Carton, Mr. Hubert Henry Davies, Captain Marshall, Mr. H. V. Esmond—where are their names on the London playbills? I do not remember when the principal English dramatists were dumb for so long a time. Sir Arthur, of course, is in evidence with 'Trelawny of the 'Wells,'" at the Duke of York's Repertory Theatre, but that is a revival of a twelve-year old work. Mr Barrie has provided two new one-act plays for the same house. I do not forget "Justice," by Mr. Galsworthy. But, taking it altogther, the last six months have been extraordinarily bare of serious plays of great importance.

IMPOSSIBLE ON THE CONTINENT.

In no other capital in the world, probably, could such a state of affairs exist. Paris without Bernstein, Brieux, and the rest, would be unthinkable. But the London stage has existed now for a very long period almost entirely upon adaptations from foreign works, of which the most important was "False Gods," at His Majesty's. The great success of the revival of "The Importance of Being Earnest," at the St. James's, has rendered quiescent one of the most enterprising of our actor-managers, Mr. George Alexander. The phenomenal run of "The Blue Bird," at the Haymarket, has quelled the missionary turbulance of Mr. Trench. Mr. Rudolf Besier, with "Don," has provided a rare exception, and Mr. McLellan, with "The Strong People," at the Lyric deserved greater success for his thoughtful and serious play. But it cannot be said that "The Tenth Man" is worthy of Mr. Somerset Maugham, "Fallen Fairies" of Sir W. S. Gilbert. The days seem to be past that gave us "Iris," "Juda," "Cousin Kate," "The Duke of Killiecrankie," "One Summer's Day," "Sunlight and Shadow," "The Mikado"—a list comprehensive in its variety and somewhat haphazard in its chronology, but, nevertheless, one which recalls the rich days of the day before yesterday. Meanwhile, no doubt, better times are coming. Sir Arthur Pinero has gone away to work—but he generally takes a year over a new play, alas! Mr. Carton is bury developing a new farce. Mr. Hubert Henry Davies is writing for Mr. Charles Frohman. Mr. Maugham is on holiday, and has earned his rest, but will probably be heard of again before the year is out. Mr. Besier is hard at work. Mr. Louis N. Parker, relieved of pageantry, is to give us "Drake," a pageant play at His Majesty's. Of Messrs. Jones's Edmond and Marshall there is no news.

"TWO MERRY MONARCHS."

A Savoy entertainment at "cheap prices" is a novelt which should succeed. There is nothing else "cheap" about "Two Merry Monarchs," transferred from the Savoy to the Strand Theatre, for all of the bright and tasteful production remains as it was, with the added lustre of Mr. Hayden Coffin, who, as Prince Charmis, sang Mr. Orlando Morgan's tuneful music with all his old fervour. The admirable chorus of pretty girls and well-trained men singers gave the many capital choruses with the fire and resonance we noted at the Savoy. Mr. Robert Wayte jun., remains in the cast as King Paul. A second acquaintance with him confirms the opinion that he is one of the most legitimate and amusing comedians in town. Mr. Lennox Pawle, Mr. Leslie Stiles, Miss Alma Barber, and Miss Daisy le Hay play their old parts, and could hardly be better. The new comedian, announced just as "Smith," in Mr. Workman's part of Rolandyl, is distinctly funny, a good dancer and a better singer than most of his kind. He is no novice, that is easy to see, but has received a sound provincial training. His pronunciation is faulty—every "to" is "ter" with him—but, this apart, he is an acquisition, for his methods are fresh and quaint.

THE THEATRE AND THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

As usual the Theatre figures pretty conspicuously on the walls of the Royal Academy, although Mr. Leonard Merrifield's medallion of Sir Herbert Tree as Svengali is the only "character" theatrical portrait in the exhibition. The largest, and perhaps in every way the most pleasing, portrait especially appealing to playgoers is Mr. Harold Speed's full-length of Miss Lilian Braithwaite in the tenth gallery. The likeness has been happily and even subtly caught. In the second gallery hangs Mr. Edmond Brock's portrait of Mr. Norman Forbes-Robertson's pretty little daughter, Olivia; and on the opposite wall is Sir Luke Fildes' head-and-shoulders portait of Mr. George Alexandra. Both Portaits attracted much admiration from the crowd at the Private View. In the fourth gallery, and not very well hung, is a head-and-shoulders portrait of Sir Charles Gyndham by Mr. G. Leigh Hunt; and a couple of galleries farther on hangs the portrait of Mr. Frank Benson which Mr. Huge Riviere has painted for Stanford-on-Avon. It is only too manifest that no actor of actress of the present day is interesting the painting world as Garrick, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Siddons, John Kemble, Edmund Kean, Macready, and Henry Irving attracted the great painter of their time. Portraits of these famous players are not among the most valuable theatrical records we have but are included by general consent among the masterpieces of modern art.

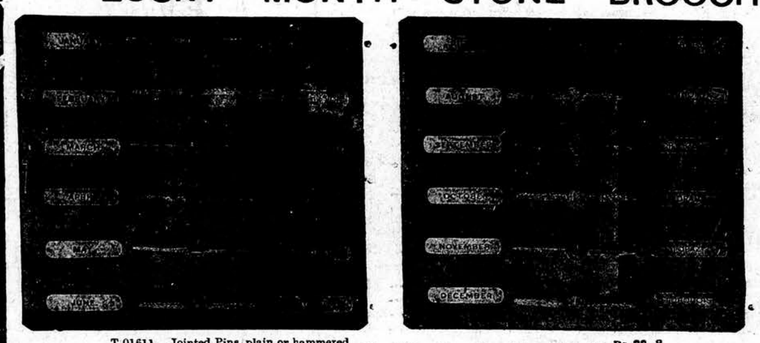
ROBERT MACAIRE.

Mr. H. B. Irving's announcement that one of his next productions at the Queen's Theatre will be "Robert Macaire" recalls the fact that this was one of the parts his father played not only at the Lyceum, but in his earlier days at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, where he appeared as the devil-may-care rascal of the famous old play on Febrnaty 18, 1865. In Mr. Austin Brereton's Life of Irving some interesting extracts are printed from the local criticisms on the performance. The "Examiner" found the death-scene "a natural and impressive finale," and the "Guardian" said: "A certain refinement was so identified with him that to find him assuming the villain was a surprise"—which reads oddly of the man whose Dubose a few years later was to be the most tremendous villain perhaps ever seen on the British stage. But, of course, the greatest of all Robert Macaires was the French actor, Frederic Lemaitree. His performance has thus been described by that admirable critic, G. H. Lewes:—The colossal buffoonery of the conception carried you at once into the region of hyperbole and Aristophanic fun which soared beyond the range of criticism. It disgusted and subdued you at once. In every sense of the word it was a creation. A common melodrama without novelty or point became in his hands a grandiose symbolical caricature. The costume in itself was a magnificent effrontery. It struck the keynote; and as the piece proceeded all was felt to be in harmony with that picture of ideal blackguardism. For the peculiarity of Robert Macaire is the union of a certain ideal grace and "bonhomie" with the most degraded ruffianism and hardness... If he danced, it was not until he had first pulled on a pair of hyperbolically tattered kid gloves; and while waltzing with incomparable elegance he could not resist picking the pocket of his fair partner... You laughed at his impudence; you admired his ease and readiness; and yet you would have killed him like a rat. He was jovial, graceful, false, and cruel. It will be interesting to see how Mr. Irving treats the character which two of the greatest of actors have played, and which one of them made as immortal as anything of the kind can be.

SURGEON-GENERAL GUBBINS, C.B., has been appointed Director-General of the Army Medical Service.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

LUCKY MONTH STONE BROOCHES.



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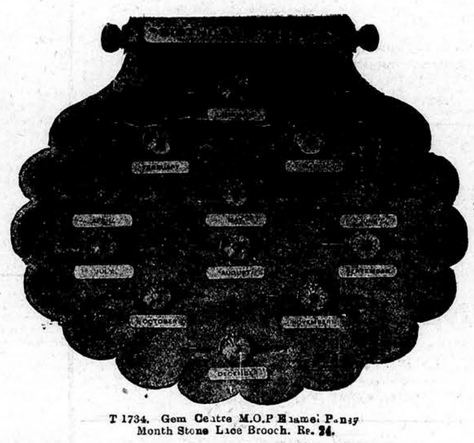

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Every traveller—every doctor—nurse—mother—cook—in fact—everybody should possess one, or more, of these wonderful Thermos Flasks.
Cold liquids poured into them remain cold—in even the hottest weather—for days—no matter where the Flask is kept
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Will also keep hot liquids steaming hot for 24 hours. Ask also to see the 'Thermos' 'Oval' Flask and the 'Thermetot' (for food)
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Nature's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.
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SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE
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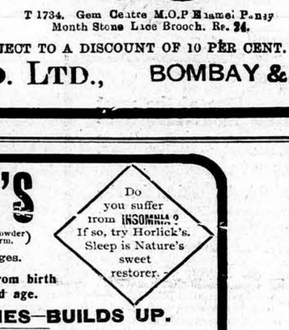
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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
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A Proved Remedy for all Irregularities.
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"PAISLEY FLOUR"
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—the sure raising powder.
The mixing is simple, the raising even, and the result delightful to all. Everything baked with "Paisley Flour" is most digestible, even when new.
Made by Brown & Polson, and sold in tins containing many interesting recipes.

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DISINFECT WITH SULPHUR DI-OXIDE GAS MACHINES
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TELEGRAMS: "UNCONSUMED. LONDON."
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Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO. LTD BOMBAY, BY
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or constrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.
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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or scrofulous neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
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It's always Tea as One as Watson's "No. 10," when Scotch Whisky is the question. It takes to the water (it is mixed with) delightfully, imparts a healthy, buoyant feeling, and it has the same refreshing outdoor or indoor flavour that does one when on sport or pleasure bent, or, indeed at any time.
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Rs. 28|—per dozen.
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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in

DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It unerringly relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

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The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

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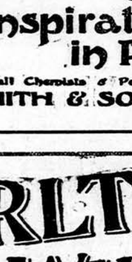
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for PAIN, WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.



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It removes all SUNBURN, TAN, HEAT, and IRRITATION. Keeps the SKIN SMOOTH and WHITE. Prevents the attack of Mosquitoes.

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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

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